

THE Gleichen Call



Eleventh Year, No. 38

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1917

\$1.50 Per Year

Three Y.M.C.A. Needs Monday, Nov. 10th

There are three great outstanding needs that are covered to some extent in the war work of the Young Men's Christian Association.

First, the period when men leave civilian life and go into barracks and form new habits. This is the time when they will become accustomed to keeping in touch with home through letters, learning how to entertain themselves and be entertained by those things that are around the barracks. They must get used to having the army think for them and care for them. The Y.M.C.A. realizes that in the new draft there will be a need practically as great as with the gathering of the first volunteers.

The second great need is in England, where the men realize that that they are away from home. They have not the chance of seeing the home folks after a three or four hours ride, as the British soldier does. The temptations are correspondingly intense. The Young Men's Christian Association here accepts the responsibility, as far as possible, of representing the people at home, and providing every imaginable thing that is possible, which will help to make the life and efficiency of these men.

The third great need is in France. When men have spent four or five days, two weeks, and possibly longer in the trenches under shell fire that cannot be imagined by any except those who have been there, where they have lost a pal they have worked with, slept with, and shared both joy and sorrow with for two years, these men, when released from this strain, are tired, filled with the scenes of the trench life and death, when one realizes that few things in the world will be considered of any consequence if they will only give relief. These men are not normal. The few hours that these men take to come back to normal are the most important hours of a soldier's life. The Y.M.C.A. believes that a cup of coffee, a game of baseball or some such recreation, or a concert, a motion picture entertainment, a religious service, or perhaps best of all, to stimulate him to write a letter home, is the great need of the hour. This is all free. It is impossible to underestimate the importance of this statement.

The Y.M.C.A. once more accepts the responsibility and has stood back of our men in France in this great war. Back of Vimy Ridge they had mobilized \$25,000 worth of equipment to use in the territory that would be gained as a result of that drive. The Association plans to show to the boys in khaki from Canada that the Canadian people care.

It is to care for such work that the people are requested to contribute.

Captain Pearson will explain all about it in his talk next Monday.

Buy your Xmas goods at Gaudaur's.

It is pleasing to note the great number of Xmas boxes leaving Gleichen daily for our soldier boys overseas, and to see the expression of real joy on the countenances of those sending them.

Buy your Xmas goods at Gaudaur's.

For results advertise in the CALL

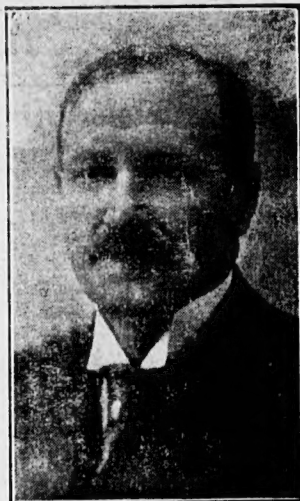
Gleichen Gave Mr. Halladay Good Reception Monday

Despite the Cold Weather a Good Audience Hear the Union Candidate

Considering that Monday night it was the first real cold weather of the season there was a good attendance at the Union Government meeting held in the Gleichen Opera House that night to hear Mr. H. H. Halladay, the Union candidate for Bow River constituency, who was well received and got a good hearing.

Mr. Harry Scott who has ever been one of Gleichen's strongest Liberals, occupied the chair and in a few brief remarks explained he had left the Liberal party and joined the Unionist firmly believing that he was doing the right thing to help in winning the war. He then called upon Mr. B. Ramsbottom for a song after which he introduced the candidate.

Mr. Halladay on rising said he was delighted to see so many turn out in weather such as this and really did not expect to see so many ladies present. In fact he had not expected any out on such a cold night to attend a political meeting. He was pleased to say some of the



Mr. H. H. Halladay, the Bow River Union Candidate.

women had a vote in the coming election, knowing they would vote intelligently and promised that when he went to Ottawa he would do anything and everything he could to have all the women vote. The ladies who now have a vote could thank the Union Government for it. He was aware the women have more power than men ever had.

"You wonder who I am. I will tell you. I am a life-long Liberal and I have not shorn my Liberal principal. But at this time there is only one subject: 'Are we going to save these boys?'", said the speaker pointing to three returned veterans on the platform.

"We are at last to have a Union Government and save our boys."

"The republic to the south of us have the greatest Union Government in the world today and we have not got it, but we are going to have one."

Sir Robert Borden went to France and seeing things for himself came back home and said: 'We have got to save our boys. We have got to have conscription to do

war second, war third and after that the farmers platform.' He met with a great deal of trouble, but persisted to save the boys who have covered themselves with glory. He said we have got to fight the war and that is what we are going to do.

We have with us the best Liberals and the bravest Conservatives, and five of the best men in Canada, who never before sat on a political platform, in our ministry. Who have left their business to help save our boys.

"I am in favor of Dominion wide prohibition, during war times at least. No more booze."

He then dealt with the packing and cold storage combines which he said the government had taken over. It had made the miller reduce the profit on his flour from \$2.25 to 25 cents a barrel.

He said Sir Wilfrid Laurier had advocated paying \$30,000,000 for the C.N.R. but the new government had fixed a price that could not be over ten millions for the same road.

As to civil service there would be no more political healers getting the jobs, but they would be given to qualified men. A janitor would have to pass his examinations and be able to keep a building at a proper temperature, ventilated and clean. Patronage would be done away with.

"I don't like to speak of Berlin, Ont., where they refused our Prime Minister a hearing. But where else may we expect such a thing in this country, but of Germans of Berlin and French of Quebec?"

"How long is it going to take Laurier to have a plebiscite? Presuming it carried it would take twelve to eighteen months to replace the men at the front and now our men are going into the trenches who should be coming home. Soldiers from the hospitals in England are now filling the ranks."

"I recruited 250 men myself and I am going to do my duty at home. That's my principle. The interests of the Western people are in the war and the Western people are going to win the war."

"Our distribution will take place after the census have been taken, not as it has been in the past before the census was taken. The west has had 25 seats in the Dominion parliament when it should have 50 and now 36 when we should have 72. But the day is coming when we will have 85 and then the dog's tail will wag another way."

"I am going to Ottawa. Yes, that is the right way to say it. I am going to Ottawa. First to support the boys in the trenches, second to support the boys in the trenches and third to support the boys in the trenches."

"Then after that I am going to support the farmers platform."

"I know all about the troubles of the farmer. I have homesteaded. I have been frozen out. I know what it is to have the machine men after me. I know how banks help the farmer when everything goes wrong. But all these go to one side for present. With me it's war first,

war second, war third and after that the farmers platform."

Mrs. P. McLean then rendered a solo and was followed by Mr. John S. Mavor, who spoke most earnestly for over an hour in favor of the candidate and the Union Government, and we regret our long-hand reporter was unable to take it all down and had he our limited space could not contain it. But his was really the best of the evening. He was followed by Mr. Trotter who is an interesting and amusing speaker, much given to the dramatic.

Public Meeting Sunday

Father Simonin, Rev. White and Canon Stocken are all advising the members of their congregations to attend the Y.M.C.A. meeting in the Gleichen Opera House at 7.30 o'clock on Sunday evening. That is the way it should be and let us hope that the three reverend gentlemen will appear together on the platform in the interests of so worthy a non-denomination cause. The Call has a letter stating that Capt. Pearson and Mr. Hatte will be here and pleased to have the opportunity of speaking. The captain will make his main speech on the war Monday night, but on Sunday afternoon Mr. Hatte will tell us of the work the 'Y' is doing at home and abroad.

There is a movement about to be started to have huts established in the towns and rural communities similar to those at the front, where returned soldiers and young people generally may meet and enjoy themselves, and it is possible Mr. Hatte will say something concerning this. Every person is invited no matter of what religion or race.

Pierrot Show and Dance Friday, December 14

The posters for the big Pierrot Show, Farce and dance are now out and Friday, December 14th, has been marked out for Gleichen's biggest night.

Neither time nor expense is being spared to make the evening an unequalled success and all are promised a good time.

The Pierrot show will provide song hits, fun and music of the highest order.

The farce entitled 'Poppleton's Predicament' is a rousing play full of the most humorous situations. It was first performed at the Royalty Theatre in London, the author being Mr. Charles M. Rae.

Mrs. Trainor's famous orchestra will play for the dance.

Tickets are now on sale and selling rapidly. All wishing reserved seats should apply early in the Messies McArthur's Palm Parlors.

Electors and Citizens

A bazaar of unique attractiveness will be held on Tuesday next, Dec. 11th, beginning at 3 p.m. in the Opera House Annex, with stalls of fancy work, baby and children's clothing and useful articles of every description; also flower and candy stalls and a charming fish pond in which all who fish are successful.

Afternoon tea will be daintily served.

Don't on any account miss this little bit of fairyland.

Under the auspices of the Gleichen W. A.

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, "THE CASH STORES"

GLEICHEN and CLUNY

Dry Goods Department:

Our Dry Goods Department is looking at its best and showing a well-assorted stock for Xmas Gifts:

Ladies Silk Sweater Coats.
Jaegers Pure Wool Sweater Coats.
Ladies Waists.
Hand Bags.
Handkerchiefs.
Silk Hose.
Kid Gloves.

Men's Furnishings:

4 Only Coon Coats, Regular \$125, Special \$90.
We have a full line for Xmas. Shoppers of Linen Handkerchiefs; Silk Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Gloves, Ties, Sweater Coats and Hose.

Grocery Specials for Friday and Saturday:

2 lbs. Creamery Butter.....	95c	Polo Baking Powder, 2 tins.....	40c
Equal Egg, Regular 505.....	35c	Johnson's Fluid Beef, 16 oz.....	\$1.20
10 Cakes Royal Crown Soup.....	45c	McLaren's Cream Cheese.....	10c
3 lbs. Special Brand Coffee.....	95c	Fry's Cocoa, 4 lb. tin.....	25c
Pears, 2 Tins.....	35c	Cowan's Cocoa, 1 lb. tin.....	25c
Tea Broken Orange, Pekin, per lb.....	45c	17 lbs. Cocoa, 2 pkgs.....	25c

You will like the way we do business.

GLEICHEN

Matthews & Kidney

CLUNY

Union Government

is concentrating its efforts to win the War. It has gone about raising reinforcements in the only practical way; under the Military Service Act, 1917.

Laurier, Bourassa and their adherents admit their intention of holding up reinforcements so urgently needed in the trenches.

Where do YOU stand?

To Back up the Boys—
To Hasten Victory—
To Win the War—

SUPPORT UNION GOVERNMENT

To Women Voters: Every woman may vote who is a British subject 21 years of age, resident in Canada one year, and in the constituency 30 days, who is the mother, wife, widow, daughter, sister or half-sister of any person male or female living or dead who is serving or has served without Canada in any of the Military forces, or within or without Canada in any of the Naval forces of Canada or of Great Britain in the present war, or who has been honorably discharged from such services and the date of whose enlistment was prior to September 20th, 1917.

Unionist Party Publicity Committee.

THE AMARANTH CLUB

—BY—

J. S. FLETCHER

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED

London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

CHAPTER VII. Meshes of the Net

There was no difficulty about getting young Mr. and Mrs. Ellington over to lunch at Hartsdale Park. Before they had known her a week, George and Letty Ellington had yielded themselves to Hilda Tressingham's influence. Ellington considered her a remarkably smart, clever woman; she had worked almost night and day on his behalf, never tiring, never sparing herself, and he felt properly grateful to her. Letty, on her part, looked up to her with the placid admiration which a certain type of simplicity always feels for a certain sort of dashing cleverness. Hilda's suggestions about the election campaign, her untiring energy, her way with the voters seemed to her wonderful. She began to contrast her with Marcia, whom until then she had believed to be of an unapproachable superiority in most matters. She made some comment in relation to that contrast to Ellington. Ellington indulged himself in a terse summing-up of the two women.

"Marcia," he said, "is a woman of abstractions; Mrs. Tressingham is a woman of affairs."

He thought this quite smart, a veritable epigram of the first water, and allowed himself to laugh at it; but it irked him a little to notice that Letty received it with a blank smile. Of Letty, however, he expected little that was intellectual.

"She's been most tremendously useful, Mrs. Tressingham," he went on. "I should be a bit surprised if I don't owe the election to her in the end. Crasshaw has been scared to death about some of the voters, and I know for a fact that she's practically secured several of the wobbles—only the beggars will vote according to their promises. We'll certainly go there to lunch, Letty. Crasshaw will kick up a row if I'm off the scene for even an hour, but it won't take many minutes to run over to Hartsdale Park. And, by the by—you know what I said to you the other day about getting a town house?"

"Yes," answered Letty, conscious of a secret between herself and their new friend. "I remember, George."

"Well, of course we must have one now. It's a sheer necessity. I can't run about in a motor car, and I can't do without a house."

It was all very well for my father—he was never in office, and private members can be spared. But I must be on the spot, always, during the session, and—well, we'll have to get a house, and at once. And Mrs. Tressingham happened to mention that her brother wants to let his town house. It's on Curzon Street. It's the old family mansion—a fine old house, she says, with beautiful furniture. And the rent's only forty pounds a week," concluded Ellington, who, Letty being a moneyed woman, considered that to be the pleasantest way of saying that the rent was two thousand pounds a year. "—I think I shall speak to Lord Hartsdale about it when we lunch there—eh?"

"I suppose we must have a town house—now," said Letty. "But—what will your father say?"

Ellington shrugged his shoulders, secure in his own consciousness of his partnership in the great business that was carried on in the wide-spreading factories which lay in the valley before his windows.

"Can't help what my father says," he answered. "It's his concern—not his. We shall pay for it—he won't. And I'm tired of that beastly flat in Queen Anne's Mansions. Like a house in Mayfair, eh, Letty?"

Letty with proper feminine feeling replied that she should like anything that George liked, and it would certainly be much nicer to live together in London than to feel that she was in one place and he in another.

"I'll certainly speak to Hartsdale about it," said Ellington. "From what Mrs. Tressingham tells me, it's the sort of house one would like to live in, and we may as well take the chance of it."

Immediately served. Now, the Prince's Parlor was a room of rooms—padded in magnificent oak from floor to ceiling, containing beautiful old furniture and just the right number of fine pictures. The light that came through a great latticed window fell on nothing that was not ancient and good and of that indefinable atmosphere which is only encountered in the old houses and castles of a long-ancestred family. Young Mrs. Ellington was no fool, and she could use her eyes, and she knew at once the difference which existed between her surroundings at Hartsdale Park and the newness of Ashcroft and Oakcroft, and some-thing within her said "We have only begun, but these people have been here, they are for ages and ages!" So, she failed to see the evidences of poverty in the perfectly-cooked food, the choice wines, the old silver plate, the perfect appointments. Their own butler, at home, she felt convinced, could never attain to the pontifical dignity of Mawsey; their own domestic machinery never run on such smoothly-oiled, carefully hidden wheels as this, which had been schooled and practised for centuries. And in the deep recesses of her simple little mind, Letty informed herself that even if her George and his father made a few more millions, it would be a long time before they arrived at what the Prince's Parlor in Hartsdale Park was a symbol of—aristocracy.

It pleased Letty greatly to see how Ellington and his host got on; as she had had small experience of peers of the realm, it surprised her to find that Lord Hartsdale was a very free and easy young man; a little cynical, perhaps, but remarkably amiable and friendly. And she was glad when, as she and Mrs. Tressingham and Ellington were hastening back to Ashcroft, she saw once more to plunge into the fray, George turned to their companion and told her that he had spoken to Lord Hartsdale about the town house.

"I am quite willing to take it over," he added. "—I suppose it will need some renovation?"

"It can be ready in a month from any given date," answered Hilda. "Leave it to me—I live close by it, and as I'm going to town at once, I'll see to everything."

"You are without doubt a woman of affairs," laughed Ellington, and again recalled his epigram, reflecting that such women were certainly to be preferred to those who, like Marcia, lived in close touch with theories and abstractions. That evening, however, happening to call at his father's house and finding his sister alone, he found that Marcia sometimes condescended to particulars.

"You appear to have developed a sudden passion for this Mrs. Tressingham, George," observed Marcia sweetly. "Shared in, I observe, by poor Letty."

There was no great amount of love lost between George and Marcia; the brother regarded the sister as an irritating theorist who could make no use of a motor car, and the sister, on her part, regarded the brother as an opportunist, who, in common with all time-serving politicians, hindered the march of true progress. Consequently, they now glared at each other.

(To Be Continued.)

Conservation of Food

Gravest Need for Economy of Waste May Soon Be Necessary

Recent discussions in the house of commons suggest that it may be found necessary to take more drastic measures than have hitherto been used for the control of food prices and food consumption in Canada. Whether this is officially done or not, one thing is very clear and that is that, since an early termination of the war, while hoped for, is not to be counted on, there is the gravest need for reasonable economy in the use of food.

Vigorous appeals for greater production have been made with considerable success. Many of the waste spaces of our land are being planted, and in this way there will be a large additional production of vegetables. But ordinary crops of food-stuffs the world over are likely to be short, because of the immense number of men withdrawn from the field of industry for service in the field of war. These conditions have been but little felt in Canada up to the present time. True, prices have advanced to alarming figures, but those who have had the money to pay for it have been able to command whatever they required. There is every probability that if the war continues much longer, even in this food producing land of Canada we shall have to face a condition of scarcity that will not be merely a question of prices. The conservation of food, the abolition of the wastefulness that is too general, and a decrease in the consumption of food are things which should be impressed upon everybody.

In England, the king has made a personal appeal to the people along these lines, and the situation is given that if the improved situation is not brought about by voluntary action, restrictions of a more severe character than yet known may have to be imposed by official action.

Many Canadians who read of these proceedings in England may easily make the mistake of supposing that nothing of the kind can occur here. A mistake such a conclusion will certainly be. There is more than a possibility that at an early date similar restrictive measures may be adopted in this country. Irrespective of any action that may be taken by the authorities, every household, every citizen, should take up for serious consideration the question of preventing waste and utilizing all food-stuffs to the best advantage, with a view of reducing consumption where this is possible without prejudice to health.—Journal of Commerce.

A woman gets almost as much satisfaction out of a good cry as a man does out of a good laugh.

How to Stop German Atrocities

Concerted Pronouncement By The Allies Might Have the Desired Effect

The growing certainty that Germany cannot win the war has not made her rulers, her army or her fleet any the less disposed to commit atrocities. On the contrary, the frightfulness of 1917 is beating all records for the previous year. At sea we have the sinking of hospital ships; on land, the unparalleled devastation of the evacuated regions of France and the detention of all their girl residents as "servants" for German soldiers. We will not stop to qualify these crimes whose authors are plainly impervious to moral verdicts. But why are they not deterred by fear of retribution? We believe that the question is best answered by asking another: Why have the Allies never yet issued any collective statement, denouncing the crimes which they intend to punish and outlining the penalties which they intend to exact? Their complete silence is rendered the more suggestive by the contrast between it and the fairly outspoken language used by the spokesmen of individual governments in their own countries. Atrocities affecting England have been sternly commented on at Westminster by the late premier and others; atrocities affecting France have been more sternly denounced by French ministers in the French parliament. We are not sure quite how far Italian or Russian ministers have gone in their turn; but even if they have gone as far, the fact which stares every diplomatist in the face is that none of these various statements have been able to elicit any similar declaration from the alliance. From that fact the Germans draw an inevitable inference; and their answer is to continue and multiply their atrocities.

The question is now entering on an acute phase. The devastation which the Germans wrought in the country districts of Picardy is daily being extended to the populous Lens mining district. Behind this atrocity, a great Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing industrial area, the most important in France, and immediately behind it, the industrial area of Belgium; the two forming together (and geographically they are to a great extent one district) the richest and largest manufacturing area on the continent.

From what has happened at Lens it is evidently the present intention of the Germans, if they are forced back through this area, to devastate the whole of it. How can this be prevented? The methods of this kind of individual governments is totally ineffective. The most definite step of this kind yet taken was the resolution passed by the French senate on March 31, after the devastation of Picardy. It has not deterred the enemy from proceeding to carry out the far worse devastation of Lens. Nor do we look with any hope on a resort to reprisals. Our reprisals for the sinking of the Gloucester Castle—an air raid on the German coast—have impressed us, to be quite frank, as at once irrelevant and ineffective. There is very little scope for developing this line; the few large German towns open to such raids are not in parts of Germany which have any real voice in shaping German policy; and it remains as true as ever it was, that the game of reprisals is one which a conscienceless power like Germany can always play better than we. We do not believe that the Freiburg raid will stop attacks on hospital ships; and we are prepared to hear at any moment that another such attack has taken place.

There is no way open to us, if we are to prevent the infliction of preventable crimes on our populations and our ships, but the way of a collective announcement by the Allies. It ought to have been taken long ago, and the world would have been spared many evils if it had been. The number of the Allied nations and their interests explain and perhaps excuse the failure to take it; but it ought now to be possible to overcome that difficulty. The declarations come that difficulty. The declarations should be at once comprehensive and specific; it ought to extend of enemy notice the whole extent of enemy criminality, and it ought, at least for future crimes, to name specific penalties. The latter should as far as possible be congruous with the acts complained of; the penalty for the illegal destruction of Allied towns and factories might be the destruction of twice the amount of similar German properties. Two objections are commonly urged against this course. One is, that events may not permit us to carry out a threat to this we would reply that a threat does not depend for its effect on the certainty that it will be executed. The mere fact that the Allies had publicly pledged themselves to do their best to enforce specific retribution would, at the present stage of the war, mean a very great deal, and would be much likelier to influence German conduct than anything else. Secondly, it may be urged that two wrongs do not make a right, and that a post-war destruction of Westphalia in retribution for Lille and Roubaix would be a sorry thing. To this we would answer that if the threat worked (as we believe it would) no such destruction would become necessary; whereas if it did not, and the Germans carried out to the bitter end the crimes on which they have now embarked, the moral damage suffered by the world through failure to exact a penalty in kind

Capons to the Rescue

The Practical Patriotic Way to Double the Market Poultry Supply

Double the pounds of market poultry, increase its quality. Market it next February and March when there is no other supply of fresh poultry available. It can be done and at a profit to the poultry raiser besides supplying the consumer with a strictly fresh high quality product at a reasonable price at a time when no other could be had.

The way to do it is to make capons of the young roosters. Instead of putting them onto the market in the hot months of the season when there is an abundance of various poultry products for sale at comparatively low prices. Caponize them and market in February and March, a time when all poultry products are scarce and high. The capon will make a profitable growth every day up to the time. Even a month or two longer if you wish.

Half the chickens hatched this season or nearly so will be male birds. Sold in the ordinary way this half of all our poultry will reach the markets during the hot months of July, August and September. It will be too hot to put them in cold storage at that time. Held as roosters they soon become stagg and tough and will not be worth much on the market and must then be sold at a loss. If all are forced on the market or any considerable part of them at the tender acceptable frying stage in July and August the price is bound to go way down and they must be sold at a loss.

The most expensive, risky, part of the poultry business is to raise the chicks to the two pound frying size. Marketed at that time a tremendous loss to the growers and an immense loss to the public must occur. It is to save that loss and turn some into a profit that I as Poultry Chairman, Council of Defense, am working. It is a part of my official duty to furnish instructions, also information, as to the proper instructions and the market. It will be a pleasure as well as duty for me to do this in any state or province in the U.S. or Canada, as well as our own state of Kansas.

The only practical way to save the male half of our flocks so that they will be fit and available for food when the market is open is to caponize them. This should be done when they are from 4 to 8 weeks old. Or when they weigh a pound and a half to two pounds which should be between the ages given. Any time between those ages and weights will be all right.

It is these young males that spoil the egg crop. Caponize them. Market only infertile eggs and get more for them. And at the same time make the capons the most profitable of the poultry business.

Canadian Cattle

Explains Prohibition of Importation Into Great Britain

Minister of Agriculture, Prothero, replying to the British house of commons to questions put to the government on the subject by H. Greenwood, reviewed the circumstances which led to prohibition of importation into the United Kingdom of cattle from Canada. He continued: "Strong representations on this subject, but more particularly concerning the stigma cast on Canadian livestock, were made to me by the Canadian ministers during their recent visit here. Canada disputes the genuineness of the cases on which prohibition was originally founded, and without doubt the Dominion has been almost entirely free from foot and mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia. Canadian feeling, therefore, resents the imputation of infection. This prohibition of importation cannot, as I am advised by the chief veterinary officer of the board of agriculture, be justified on the ground of health. Cattle bred and reared in Canada and leaving that country for the first time by direct shipment to a British port ought not to be excluded under the Diseased Animal Act of 1896. I cannot say whether, or under what conditions, Canadian cattle should be permitted to enter this country except for slaughter at port. When farmers here are being asked to reduce their livestock, permission is plainly impossible, but the prohibition rests largely upon the agricultural policy of the United Kingdom, rather than on the risk of disease."

Going to law is often a preliminary to going broke.

Fowl Disease Inspector

Expert Devotes all of His Time Studying Poultry

It will be of interest to poultry keepers throughout Canada to know that there is now an expert who devotes all his time investigating the diseases of poultry. Dr. A. B. Wickware, assistant pathologist to the health of animals branch, has been assigned to that work by Dr. Torrance, veterinary director general. Dr. Wickware is by no means a novice in poultry diseases. For several years, under Dr. Higgins, Dominion pathologist, he has devoted some of his time to the diseases affecting poultry and has given special attention to Black Head. Realizing the importance of investigation in poultry diseases Mr. J. H. Grisdale, director of experimental farms, and Dr. Torrance arranged for Dr. Wickware to take up this question exclusively. He is therefore now co-operating with the poultry division, central experimental farm, where since last fall he has been conducting experiments along this much needed and very important line of work.

Continued attention is being given to Black Head in turkeys and many new investigations are being started. These relate to chick diseases as well as to general diseases of poultry including parasites of all kinds. The annual losses that occur from poultry diseases and parasites are tremendous. No person knows what the amounts, but it is well into the millions of dollars each year. Dr. Wickware's work will no doubt, do something to eliminate part of this, but the co-operation of all poultrymen who have any disease in their flocks will be appreciated.

As usual, communications to the experimental farm re: diseases of poultry will be welcomed and with Dr. Wickware now giving all his time to this matter even more information will be available. Specimens of sick birds should be sent when practicable and may be expressed collect if addressed to Biological Laboratory, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Man of business—I can spare you five minutes, but, you know, my time is money. Gentleman of Leisure—I shall be happy to take it in that form, sir.

"Here's a sailor says he raised chickens on the voyage. Where do you suppose he did it?"

Selling by Pictures

The Camera as an Aid to Selling Live Stock

It is on record that men and women have at various times captured each other for matrimonial purposes by the medium of photographs. At least a photograph was the beginning of it; what the end was—but that is another story!

If photography can be turned to profit in advertising in the manner noted above, the idea suggests itself that farmers could certainly make good use of the camera in letting prospective buyers know the types of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep they had for sale.

A contributor to the Country Gentleman has this to say regarding farm photography: "My camera has helped me in selling calves and pigs. Whenever I have a surplus of young stuff to offer I take some individual and group pictures of the animals, and stock up with plenty of clear-cut prints from the negatives, which I can submit to farmers and breeders whose correspondence I attract by means of advertisements relative to my sales offerings."

"Often a man will purchase a Holstein calf or a Berkshire pig on the strength of the pictures which I send to him, when otherwise the animals would not interest him unless he saw them in person. In this way the picture answers as a second-hand visit to the farm to inspect the livestock."

"Then there is the personal satisfaction that a farmer gets in looking through a picture album showing his farm and livestock in different stages of development. One set of pictures may represent the buildings before and after they have been improved. Another lot may illustrate the improvement in crop yields and productivity of different fields. Others may demonstrate the advances accomplished in grading up and improving the herds and flocks. The camera permits the farmer to gather pictorial representations of improvement work from year to year. All this material would be of value for advertising purposes if he ever desired to sell his farm."

"Didn't her constant singing in the flat annoy you?" "Not so much as the constant flat in her singing."

You can't always keep your neighbors from saying foolish things, but you can close your ears.

Wasting Food for Drink

From the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin

A committee of sixty prominent citizens of the United States has been formed, with headquarters in this city, to direct an organized effort to divert the grain supply of the country, as far as possible, from use by brewers and distillers in making intoxicating or stimulating drinks, to turn it to purposes of nourishing food. Just how much of the barley of the country is devoted to producing beer and ale or how much corn and rye, and even potato, is spoiled to make whiskey, accessible statistics do not tell us; but on the basis of calculation or estimate the committee has adopted as a slogan: "Save eleven million loaves of bread a day." This is not work in the cause of prohibition, and only indirectly, in that of temperance. It is working for moderation or abstinence in drink for the sake of plenty or sufficiency in wholesome food. Pretty much everybody knows that an immense amount of wholesome food products are diverted to the making of drink that does vastly more harm than good. The benefit is comparatively slight and very poorly adjusted. The injury is enormous and very easily observed.

The economic argument resorted to in its defense is utterly delusive. The capital and labor engaged in the industry and trade in stimulants and intoxicants could be put to vastly better use, to the benefit of mankind. Without the use of these noxious products the revenue now raised from heavily taxing them could be derived with far greater advantage from sources fed by a productive instead of a destructive use of the same amount of capital and labor. It may be one of the blessings of the war to raise a standard of efficiency and purity the incentives and motives in the application of capital and labor in providing for human needs. The more they are turned from useless or injurious objects the better.

"I was called out of bed at three o'clock this morning to subscribe to a liberty loan."

"How's that?"

"A friend of mine got pinched and I had to lend him the money for his cash bail."

"Are you economizing at your house?"

"No. We're simply eating the money."

Counter Check Books

Of Every Description

and for every line of business. Our books are the Standard of Quality and used from Coast to Coast.

We Specialize on CARBON COATED or BLACK BACK BOOKS, and what we make are the best to be had in Canada.

Duplicate and Triplicate Separate Carbon Leaf Books, in all sizes

Duplicate and Triplicate Carbon Back Books, in all sizes

O. K. Special Triplicate Books, patented

Write us for Samples and Prices before placing your next order, or see our agent, the proprietor of this paper.

Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

FOR ALL PURPOSES

Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed. Confectionery Wrappers. Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use. Fruit Wrappers, Etc.

Write for Samples of our G. & B. WAXED PAPERS, used as a meat wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof and most reasonable in price.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment

FOR BUTTER WRAPPERS

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8 x 11 size in 100M quantities and upwards are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock. No order too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

Our Machinery and Equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada, and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

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2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

A "2 in 1 Shoe Polish" is made for every use. For Black Shoes, "2 in 1 Black" (paste) and "2 in 1 Black Combination" (paste and liquid); for White Shoes, "2 in 1 White" (paste) and "2 in 1 White Combination" (paste and liquid); for Tan Shoes, "2 in 1 Tan" (paste) and "2 in 1 Tan Combination" (paste and liquid).

10c Black-White-Tan 10c
F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD., Hamilton, Can.

QUICK—HANDY—LASTING

Belgian Deportees Forced To Eat Rats

Eyewitnesses in Germany Say Hundreds Have Died of Starvation

The Belgian government has received a number of letters written in Germany by eyewitnesses, describing the terrible fate of the Belgian deportees in various German camps, says the London Globe. The following are some extracts.

"February 25—Here the fate of the Belgian civilians is awful. The Germans are leaving them to die on a starvation diet. They are nothing but skin and bone. Yesterday thirteen bodies were in the mortuary. This morning there were fourteen, and that of a total of 3,000 to 4,000 prisoners. 'If we are caught in the act of handing these unhappy people some soup or other food we are punished with five days' jail.' Neutrals never come to see us.

"March 2—The situation becomes unbearable. The unhappy civilians die by scores. The total of deaths for yesterday and today in this camp alone is seventeen. None of them die from illness.

"Every day two or three civilians are found dead in their huts. The doctors repudiate all responsibility. 'The deportees are no longer able to walk without help. The Belgian civilians are starving. They die at the rate of three a day.'

"In another camp the deportees have devoured live rats. The treatment to which they are subjected is beyond all imagination."

Restitution After the War
Cardinal Mercier is not impressed by recent attempts of Catholic dignitaries to bring about a reconciliation between Germany and Catholics. In reply to recent offers of this character he made the following statement:

"The hour for the exercise of mercy can only strike when wrong has been righted and when contrition is shown and penance is accepted."

Lloyd George's French
Mr. Lloyd George's frequent visits to France have resulted in the steady improvement of his French, which he now speaks with considerable fluency. It is a little remarkable, by the way, that President Wilson, an expert and a man of wide culture, was attended by an interpreter during his interview with Marshal Joffre. There is less need for an American to learn modern languages than there is for an Englishman. The common Anglo-Saxon ignorance of any tongue but English is, however, a limitation of which both in commerce and diplomacy the German has taken full advantage.—London Daily Express.

It Will Cure a Cold.—Colds are the commonest ailments of mankind and if neglected may lead to serious conditions. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will relieve the head and throat, loosen the phlegm and strengthen the system against subsequent attack. And as it cures the inflammation it will stop the cough because it allays all irritation in the throat. Try it and prove it.

Profit in Wheat
Land Worth Hundred Dollars Acre Will Net Ten Per Cent. Revenue
That it costs \$18.25 an acre to produce wheat this year is the outcome of an estimate prepared by R. S. Rideout, Regina, manager of the Western Trust Company, who submits the following tabulated statement, adding that his figures indicate that land worth \$100 an acre would give a net revenue of ten per cent.

Seed, one and one-half bushels wheat at \$2.50 per bushel, \$3.75.
Plowing and two harrowing, per acre, \$2.50.
Drilling and two harrowing, per acre, 75 cents.
Harrowing after seeding, per acre, 25 cents.
Cutting, per acre, 75 cents.
Twine, per acre at 4 pounds at 10c, per pound, 40 cents.
Stacking, per acre, 50 cents.
Threshing, loading, hauling 25 bushel at 18 cents per bushel to Fort William, \$4.50.
Interest on land at \$30 an acre, 7 per cent, \$2.10.
Taxes, per acre, 25 cents.
Total cost per acre, \$18.25.
Cost per bushel, 73 cents.
Minimum price per bushel, \$1.50.
Profit, per bushel, 77 cents.
Profit, per acre, \$19.25.

His Excuse
Mother—Johnny, you said you'd been to Sunday school. Now I want to know how it happens that your hands smell of fish?

Johnny—I carried home the Sunday school paper and the outside page is all about Jonah and the whale. Harper's.

"There's a Reason"

W. N. U. 1165

Merchants Bank Is Prosperous

The Past Year's Growth Surpasses All Previous Years

Each succeeding year shows the financial strength of the Merchants Bank of Canada greater than the previous year as a glance at their latest statement conclusively proves.

The amount carried forward to Profit and Loss Account after making very liberal allowances for Patriotic and Red Cross Funds, contributions to Officers' Pension Fund, writing off a large amount for depreciation of bank premises and after paying the usual 10 per cent. dividend shows an increase of \$170,000 over last year.

It will be noticed that the amounts invested in Government Municipal Securities are larger than last year and those invested in railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks considerably less than last year while



D. C. MACAROW
General Manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada

call loans have also been reduced, the change in each of these items making for the Bank's stability.

The fact that the Bank's Reserve is so much greater than its loans shows it to be in a very strong position financially.

A comparison of almost every item in the statement with similar items of a year ago show very marked improvement and greater financial strength. It also proves that business conditions in Canada during the past year have been in a very healthy state.

The managing director, the general manager and the officers of the Merchants Bank of Canada deserve the greatest credit for the fine showing which this institution has made during the past year as a result of their continued efforts and sagacious management.

"The worst part of being a bachelor is that when I die my name dies with me."

"What is your name?"

"Smith."

Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant:—If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our modern and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper.

We make a specialty of Carbon Book or Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplicate Books. On these, and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Carbon Book, we number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. No order is too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

We have connections with the largest paper mill in Canada, ensuring an ample supply of the best grade paper used in counter check books. You are therefore assured of an extra grade of paper, prompt service and shipments.

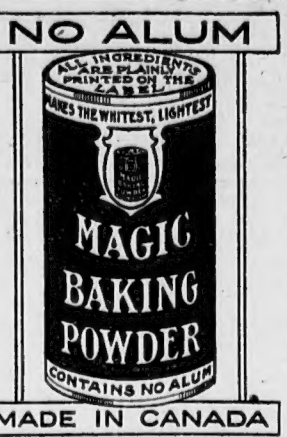
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We also manufacture Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed; Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use, Fruit Wrappers, etc.

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Rheims Cathedral To Be a Monument

Battle-torn Edifice Will Remain Pantheon for Unknown Victims

Conversion of the battle-torn Cathedral at Rheims into a pantheon for the unknown dead of all the armies fighting in France for the common cause of democracy has been determined upon by the French government. The plan, to be put into execution as soon as the war is over, has been announced in dispatches to the headquarters in America of the French restoration fund. It is proposed that the cathedral shall not be restored but that representatives of all the Allies shall place their battle flags within what remains of the historic edifice, which then shall be dedicated as the monument to the heroic dead.

SATISFIED MOTHERS

No other medicine gives as great satisfaction to mothers as does Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets are equally good for the newborn babe or the growing child. They are absolutely free from injurious drugs and cannot possibly do harm—always good. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Morneau, St. Pamphile, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and am well satisfied with them and would use no other medicine for my little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"I haven't had a bite for two days," whined the tramp.

"Neither have I," responded the summer boarder. "Rotten fishing around here."

A Pill That Lightens Life.—To the man who is a victim of indigestion, the sensation of being oppressed by an added misery. He cannot concentrate his mind upon his tasks and loss and vexation attend him. To such a man, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills offer relief. A course of treatment, according to directions, will convince him of their great excellence. They are confidently recommended because they will do all that is claimed for them.

Jews Driven From Their Homes by Turks

Over Eight Thousand are Compelled to Leave Jaffa; Many Die

Details of the recent evacuation of Palestine have just been received by the Boston branch of the provisional committee for general Zionist affairs. The cable in part follows:

"Between 8,000 and 9,000 Jews were compelled to leave Jaffa. Of these more than 3,000 are now in Lower Galilee; more than 1,000 in Petach Tik Wah, the remainder having been dispersed in the colonies of Judea and Samaria. Thirty Jews have received special permission to remain in Jaffa. Only six hundred persons were compelled to leave the farms. The deaths incidental to the evacuation were due to insufficient nourishment and the hardships of the journey. In order to take care of the refugees clay cottages are being erected, and if sufficient funds are forthcoming public works will be started in order to help them. Jerusalem has not been evacuated.

Why suffer from corns when they can be painlessly rooted out by using Holloway's Corn Cure.

He Might Be, But She Wasn't
Dinah had been troubled with a toothache for some time before she got up enough courage to go to a dentist. The moment he touched her tooth she screamed.

"What are you making such a noise for?" he demanded. "Don't you know I'm a painless dentist?"

"Well, sah," retorted Dinah, "Meh-be yo' is painless, but Ah isn't—Ladies Home Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Keep Farmers Contented
It is certain that if the farmers are not allowed to make a decent profit on what they have to sell while the munition makers, the food hoarders and the speculators in food products continue to coin millions, the country faces a very big and very dangerous problem, one that will get worse as the next winter nears.

Sperm Whale Steak Is Good War Dish

Washington Authorities Make Suggestions so as to Avoid Food Shortage

Sperm whale steak and current jelly is one of the dishes the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce wants the public to adopt in the campaign to prevent waste and conserve the supply of foodstuffs for the war emergency. The meat of porpoise and dolphins also is suggested as a palatable dish.

"Whales and porpoises are mammals like cattle and sheep and their flesh is meat and not fish," a representative of the department said. "In texture and appearance it resembles beef, though the color is darker red and the flavor is closer to that meat than any other. It is devoid of all fishy taste. It is likely that it will soon be obtainable fresh, corned and canned, and it is recommended to those who have the opportunity to purchase it."

Residents of Seattle, Washington, and Portland, Ore., are already getting away with great quantities of whale meat and enjoying it, the same representative of the fish industry said, and he added that he had seen it served and consumed with relish at hotels there. Each whale furnishes about 20,000 pounds of meat, which can be served as steak or pot roast.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Tennyson Named Empire

Great Britain Is a "Crowned Republic" Because of Its Constitution

Although H. G. Wells has been singing the praises of "our crowned republic," it was Tennyson who gave us this phrase. The difference between our form of monarchy and that which has fallen in Russia, and that which is doomed to fall in Germany, is great. Who supposes that the Kaiser, had he included Australia in his dominions, would have allowed that country of colonies to amalgamate under such a title as the "Commonwealth of Australia?" That fact alone is proof positive that, although we have a king, we are republicans. We do not always realize that our constitution is less than one hundred years older than the famous American constitution, which was avowedly framed on the British model, although at the time they were at war with their mother country.

It was the Bill of Rights, by which parliament voted "Dutch William" and his wife Mary joint sovereigns of England which made this realm a "crowned republic." From the moment the Bill of Rights gave the house of commons the sole right to levy taxes, and that house resolved only to grant the crown annual supplies, the absolute monarchy of such as Russia has known, and Germany still knows, despite the mockery of its Reichstag—was broken, and the nerve centres of tyranny were paralyzed. Henceforth we were a "crowned republic."—Answers, London.

Irish at the Front

The most encouraging things one hears about the Irish question in these times comes from the fighting front. A friend of mine wrote me the other day that if it could only be referred to a mass meeting of the Irish regiments, north and south, he verily believed it would be settled in a few hours. From the beginning of the war till now there has been the best feeling between Nationalists and Ulstermen, and the fact that they are both Irish is a bond against all-comers. I have heard both Nationalists and Ulstermen say that if their own drafts failed them they would rather be recruited from each other than take English recruits. A little of this spirit is wanted in Ireland.—Westminster Gazette.

Marriage may be a lottery, but a whole lot of people seem to be satisfied with less than capital prizes.

"I wrote this poem to kill time."

"Well, you may be sure that time will have revenge and kill the poem."

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Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
College Reopens Monday, Oct. 1, 1917, Calendar Sent on Application
E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.Sc., Principal

To Give Relatives News of Casualties

New Scheme to Answer Enquiries Regarding Dead and Wounded Soldiers

The military authorities at Ottawa have decided to establish a new department which is likely to be a most useful and highly appreciated one.

It will be called the "Relatives' Information Bureau," and its name indicates its purpose. It is intended to establish these bureaus in practically every town throughout Canada.

The ministry of militia proposes to use already existing machinery in as much as the work will likely be carried out by municipal officials, such as tax collectors and others. As matters are at present, when a soldier becomes a casualty his relatives are somewhat at a loss just what to do. They approach district headquarters, or write to Ottawa, or perhaps to the company commander or officer commanding of their dear one's battalion. Everybody is, of course, willing to help the inquirers, but what is everybody's business is nobody's business, and there have been many heart-breaking delays in the past which, it is hoped, will not occur under the new system.

After these bureaus are established all information regarding a dead or wounded soldier can be had through them in any part of Canada. No doubt the return to his next of kin of a dead soldier's effects, baggage, etc., will also be looked after in this way, and the consolation of receiving these little souvenirs be experienced with the least possible delay.

Irish at the Front

The most encouraging things one hears about the Irish question in these times comes from the fighting front. A friend of mine wrote me the other day that if it could only be referred to a mass meeting of the Irish regiments, north and south, he verily believed it would be settled in a few hours. From the beginning of the war till now there has been the best feeling between Nationalists and Ulstermen, and the fact that they are both Irish is a bond against all-comers. I have heard both Nationalists and Ulstermen say that if their own drafts failed them they would rather be recruited from each other than take English recruits. A little of this spirit is wanted in Ireland.—Westminster Gazette.

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Non-Refracting Lens for Ford Car \$2

These Lens give the maximum amount of light and are still within the requirements of law. Try a pair and you will be well satisfied.

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I have a number of exclusive listings in Range 23, South of Bow River, also North of Gleichen, which are all exceptionally good buys.

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It does not pay to use poor materials or have a painting job done because of cheapness. The best is none too good.

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W. C. REAZIN

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See my Imported

Samples of Wall Paper
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Massey-Harris Agency
GLEICHEN

A. R. TUDHOPE

PHONE 68

The Result of Gleichen Tribunal

The following are exempt until they cease to be farmers:

A A Bartlett
H Buckley
C V Bennett
T R Burne
W A Walter
H I Richardson
G E Dawson
G Riches
C C Brown
E J Gallagher
E Sutton
J A H Sanders
E U Gourdine
G Tarum
D Taggart
J P Beagoe
F C B Williams
H M Olson
E Fitzpatrick
E Elder
E J Patterson
H C Cretin
G Nadeau
C L Beagle
L Davies
B L Payne
Leon Desjardine
M H Kennedy
L Long
S Brown
W H Riddell
A Guay
R H Burr
E Vellemure
W Tibreau
M L Payne
T L MacKenzie
R E Burr
P S L'Heureux
A F McHugh
W J McHugh
O E McHugh
S Samsin
D Dorjon
E R Bonnatyre
G A Todd, 1 brother on active service
J Douchar, 4 brothers on active service
P Deshays, 3 brothers on active service
H T Bates, three brothers on active service
E A Bates, three brothers on active service
T J Barr, 5 brothers active service and sister nurse
W R Campbell, 2 brothers on active service
S M Bell, 2 brothers on active service
D McDonald, 2 brother on active service
R McDonough, father and 3 brothers on active service
R N Rowland, 3 brothers on active service

The following are exempt until the services of men in medical category B are required:

T Brule
C R Goss
A Tetley
W T Thompson
T W Marriott
S Montgomery
G T Scott
J McDonald
A D Gillespie
W J Huskinson
W C Reynolds
W J Service
C H Baker
F C Fairbourn
W Pickering
W Roberts

The following are exempt until the services of men in medical category "C" are required:

F W Jeannot
A T Packer
D F Fraser
M Oakes
J Olson
H Tearon
W Leitch

The following are exempt until the services of men in medical category "E" are required:

F C D Bennett
M Eshom
J R Furlong
E M Walter
J Parker
W Kemp
G Guay
M Soderberg

J O D McHugh
S T Reynolds
M Rongean

Application for exemptions that were not allowed:

G T Anderson
L F Burne
J C Buckley
A Buckley
Fortinact Simard
Henry Milton
Henri Boisvert
Earnest Pomper
Earnest Gourdine
Fred Taggart
Archibald Carrivick
F G Seymour-Taylor
H E McFarland
T S Scott
W D Smith
E H Patterson
A J Anisey
D Cretin
C L H Simonin
H R Patterson
N A Riddle
H J Eccles
Stanley Bodman
J C Barron
A W Leadbeater
Gregorie Simard
W E Boyce
F J Gant
J O Duncan
T S Board
C B Boker
F J Anderson
F Elliott
F J Snowden
Claud Cavanagh
A J Hemeon
S G Oakes
W R Dauphinee
W J Prowse

A. T. SPANKIE

M.D., C.M.

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Throat Hospital, New York City.

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Canada's Victory Loan

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and I will call on you and secure your subscription.

T. H. BEACH

Official representative to obtain applications for the Dominion of Canada Victory Loan 1917 in Gleichen district.

Complete
Harness Stock
Gleichen and Cluny

Canada Victory Loan 1917

A Good Buy for
YOU

—AND—

A Good-Bye for the
KAISER

Space donated by Henderson & Mallory

APPLICATION FOR LEASE OF ROAD ALLOWANCE OR SURVEYED HIGHWAY

Notice is hereby given that E. B. Doten of Gleichen has made application to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, for a lease of the following road allowance or surveyed highway, viz., north of Section 33, 20 23, west of 4th.

Any protest against the granting of the above mentioned lease must be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated at Gleichen,
E. B. DOTEN, (applicant).
Nov. 7th 1917.

Standard Livery Stable

Having purchased the livery business from August Jensen, I wish to announce that it will be my aim to give the people of the Standard district the best service possible. Prompt service. Strict attention to your every want.

Sam Brown
Standard, - Alta

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM
Indian Agent

Marquis Wheat For Sale

I have a limited quantity of Seager Wheeler's famous prize winning registered Marquis Wheat for sale. This wheat cost \$3.75 for the seed, but will dispose of it at \$2.50 provided it is taken away at once. 38

M. BOLLINGER
Gleichen, - - Alta

Electric Shop

and supply store has been opened next to the post office. House or barn wiring in either town or country.

If there should be no one in the store push button at side of door and their will be some one to attend to your wants.

Estimates free. 28
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Your
Country
to
help
You!

Buy Victory Bonds!!

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Fence Posts, Shingles, Building Paper, Windows
Doors, Mouldings, Brick, Plaster, Cement
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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY GO EAST

Excursion tickets to Eastern Canada. Also principal cities in the United States. On sale daily during the month of December. Final return limit—three months from date of issue.

VANCOUVER VICTORIA OR NEW
WESTMINSTER

Tickets on sale December 2nd to 8th, January 6th to 12th February 3 to 9th. Final return limit April 30th 1918. Travel by "The World's Greatest Highway". Two Trans-Continental Trains—Daily

Tickets and full information from any C. P. R. Agent

R. DAWSON

District Passenger Agent, Calgary, Alta.

WHAT CANADA HAS TO OFFER TO THE SETTLER AND INVESTOR

THE BEST FARMING PROPOSITIONS IN THE WORLD

The Editor of the Economist, Published at Chicago, after a Recent Trip Through the Western Provinces, Writes Enthusiastically Of the Splendid Opportunities Western Canada Offers

The giant of the north stretches his thirty-seven hundred miles, from Atlantic to Pacific and groans under his own weight of wealth, actual and potential. He is getting self-conscious and is lifting his head for recognition as among the great of the earth. Canada deserves unstinted praise for its part in the present war, and despite the large number of cripples on the streets of the cities, courage and purpose are at a high pitch. The Canadians are going, and their loyalty to the home government is among the marvels of the time. Any suggestion of faltering in that loyalty appears to be unknown in the Dominion of Canada. The primary reason for this is not the undoubted excellence of the government of Great Britain but in the fact that the Canadian people are left to manage their own affairs. "We are the freest people on earth," is an expression one frequently hears from the lips of men who know what the other governments are. As to the provinces, they remind one of the states of this country, but they appear to have their local affairs almost exclusively in their own hands. The theory of self-government is perhaps as well carried out in Canada as in any part of the world. But in respect to the whole Dominion there is an amount of intelligent study of resources and opportunities that perhaps does not exist anywhere else. Corporations, individuals, government officials, are constantly exploring, mapping, and inviting mankind to come and see. Many are coming to stay, as one knows from the migration out of the United States.

The great potencies are the quality of the English race, particularly as expressed in British rule, an enterprising government of the Dominion itself and the Canadian Pacific railway, notably the Canadian Pacific which, to use its own expression, "spans the earth" with its eighteen thousand miles of road and its many steamships. These forces act in concert and find lines of effort in all sorts of subordinate departments and bureaus which have in hand irrigation, the opening of new areas, colonization and enrichment of capital. Study of the whole is dominant, for the people seem to have grasped the idea that their own individual prosperity is involved in the common weal. The English race is one of the most powerful means of promotion and safeguards against misfortune. Americans have admired this system these many years and some of its principles are embodied in our federal reserve plan. These banks appear to get closer to the people than those of other countries. A liberal policy is followed in the establishment of branch banks. One finds hardly a hamlet without a representative of one of these well-known institutions, usually housed in a building commanding respect by its architecture, though all about it may be the crudeness of a new country. The greatest advantage of this branch system over that of individual institutions such as we have in the United States is in the name and the known solvency of the parent institution.

With Chicago men of affairs, particularly those of the board of trade, the time has long gone by for considering Canada as a mere source of raw materials or an uninviting field for enterprise. The wheat of Canada is among the best raised in the world, and land eleven hundred miles north of this city yield the cereal liberally. The mention of the fifty-ninth parallel to one familiar with the wheat trade does not chill him. Then there are climatic conditions which soften temperature in areas far north. In Vancouver temperatures as low as 15 in midwinter rarely occur, and that city and its neighbor, Victoria, as places of residence are extremely inviting. Far inland the chinook comes in winter to ease the cold weather. We, therefore, should not apply the Medicine Hat test to everything in the Dominion. One cannot yet say how great is the area of arable land in the Dominion, for there are large sections which have not yet been opened and the quality of which is a matter for further investigation. The statement has been made that of the 3,700,000 square miles of Canada only 450,000 square miles is fit for farming. This, however, excludes grazing lands and other areas which will unquestionably come in later on. Broadly speaking, the farther north the locality the shorter the season, but the rapidity of growth is something astonishing, unless one remembers that 18 hours of daylight has more effect on a plant than 10 or 12 hours.

It is not, however, consideration of this sort that have caused the great tide of migration to Canada. Only a small percentage of the land capable of yielding wheat and other grains is now sown to them. The capacity for production is demonstrated this year by a yield of 250,000,000 bushels of the major cereal. This places the country well up in the competition for supplying Europe with wheat. Persons not yet old can remember when Canada was negligible. This branch of agriculture is susceptible of expansion to a yield equal to the present magnificent output of the United States. But the price of land is the telling thing with a farmer seeking new fields—\$20 to \$60 per acre, comparing with our \$100 to \$300. This explains why, leaving the old folks at home perhaps, the young men of the farmer's family in the central west will take up land in the Dominion. It

matters comparatively little whether the great land capital or not. The Canadian Pacific, to which the government originally gave 25,000,000 acres of land, not to mention a considerable amount of cash and some other railroad lines, sells this new-comer land, taking a small payment down and subsequent payments on something like the Credit Foncier plan. Some opposition has been shown in some western states to this migration. But it appears to be useful. The appeal of cheap land is irresistible to men under certain conditions.

The war has drawn Canada and the United States closer together. As one puts it, "Before the war we were cousins, now we are brothers." Canadians express the profoundest appreciation of what we are doing in the direction of subsidizing German industry. It all looks big to them, and big it is and earnest, but thus far Canada has done what we have not yet done, poured out precious blood without stint. A sign of the co-operation between these two countries is the presence in the states of J. S. Dennis, one of the highest officers of the Canadian Pacific railway, who has charge of recruiting for the British army in this country. Col. Dennis is a thorough Canadian and has been identified with its interests a lifetime. Particularly in recent years he has specialized on irrigation, and is considered among the first authorities on that subject in the world.—The Economist.

Germany's Plight

The Nation Is on the Verge of Bankruptcy

Many months ago a group of Germans, who are much clearer in financial matters than their nation has been, sat staring at the balance sheet of Germany. After estimating the total wealth of this country and the increment by which that wealth is increased each year, they decided that a war debt of \$20,000,000,000 was the dead line which could not be passed except at peril of national bankruptcy.

But since that time the limit fixed has been exceeded. A new loan became necessary; \$5,000,000,000 was needed, but the loan was pared down to \$4,000,000,000. This brings the war debt up to \$24,000,000,000 which means an annual interest charge of \$1,200,000,000 even if the rate really were as low as 5 per cent. To that total add the \$700,000,000 which the imperial government requires for its upkeep in time of peace. Plainly more German loans would spell national ruin, because they would mean that the entire annual increase in German wealth would be devoured by the interest charge and the government expenses.

No one has any idea that Germany will stop fighting for lack of printed money but the German men of business must see the utter folly of going so far that peace would instantly bring on financial paralysis. When peace comes, Germany must begin anew. Her foreign business has gone. Her shipping is depleted. The lack of raw materials with which to begin the new drive has been used by German factories must be changed over before they can again produce for a peace market. Moreover, Germany rightly should restore Belgium and northern France. That may mean billions. Yet the Germany which must start at the bottom will be mortgaged up to the eyes.

The clear-headed men of German finance must face the grim fact that their whole nation is on the verge of bankruptcy. Peace could not come too quickly to avert a collapse from which the German people would not rise to their feet in fifty or one hundred years.

Desperate imperialist gamblers want to send good money after bad in the hope that victory and the indemnities which they expected with it can still be obtained. But this delusion surely can no longer be shared by any large section of the German nation.

Serious nothing but a world triumph, Germany's rulers have had no plan except success. Their first aim has been to win. They have even sold the interest on one loan from the proceeds of the next. They have disregarded arithmetic as they have disregarded international ethics and psychology.—From the Boston Globe.

Boche Kicks Girl to Death

Eleven-Year-Old Child Killed by German Inspector

How a German inspector kicked a young girl to death is told by the Halle Volksblatt. The choleric disposition of Provincial Inspector Stertz, of Leitkau, has led to a painful and tragic occurrence. A number of young women and girls were employed in the locality in transplanting turnips, among them being the eleven-year-old daughter of a brewer's assistant named Kohler. The little girl being somewhat careless in her work, the inspector, after angrily calling her a little sow, kicked her repeatedly with his heavy boots until she lost consciousness.

Grading of Crop Unprecedented

Out of 4,173 cars of wheat inspected, 230 cars were No. 1 hard and 3,229 cars No. 1 northern. It is many moons since Winnipeg had such a run of high grade wheat.—Winnipeg Grain Exchange Report, Sept. 22.

Was Time and The Feeble-Minded

An Opportunity for Training the Mentally Deficient for Useful Labor

"The ocean of life is strewn with human derelicts of every kind. Some of these wrecks are rudderless, some water-logged, some have broken timbers and spars and some are turned turtle; all are helpless crafts unable to pursue the voyage of life. All are sources of danger to other wayfarers. Their lives must be preserved, and the best must be done for them, sometimes at great cost and trouble to the competent and self-supporting members of the community. The forms of incompetency of the derelict are most varied, and their requirements multitudinous."

Among those contributing to the class of human derelicts the feeble-minded take a prominent place. Careful investigation discloses that in Canada we have no less than 15,000 who are mentally defective and that from sixty-five to eighty per cent of these are to be hereditarily. From these, and principally from the feeble-minded, come many of our juvenile delinquents and dependents, our vagrants, criminals, and those given to social vice. That the problem is serious none will deny. Experience has taught that neglect costs more than proper care.

An opportunity for training the feeble-minded to useful labor is afforded by the war-time demand for increased food supply. At Rome, N.Y., a state institution for the feeble-minded has been training the better-grade boys and men to become farmers. This has been done, beginning ten years ago, under the supervision of a normal man and his wife, who know farming. All the work is done in the various colonies by the boys and the two people in charge, with the result that they are self-supporting including all expense and 5 per cent. on the investment.

During the period of training the boys help surrounding farmers in the busy season. The farmer pays ten cents an hour to each boy, who is frequently able to pay for his clothing, has some "pin money" and also puts some in the savings bank. After living a year or two on these farms and making a good record, many of the boys are sent out to work for private farmers under contract. The important thing is the training the boys get from this kind of life. The wages received is a minor matter.

The time has come when the support of the defective and dependent classes must no longer be a burden to the state. And especially at this time when the labor of women and school boys is being proposed as a partial solution of the problem of food shortage, it may pay us to give heed to the experiment with these feeble-minded boys at Rome.—J. H. Hazlewood, Department of Social Service.

The Patronage Evil

First Steps Taken in Civil Service Reform

There are certain obvious "first steps" in carrying out the reform of the Dominion civil service, as promised in the union government's initial manifesto. The civil service commission of Ottawa has been asked to report on a plan for liberating the thousands of government employees outside of Ottawa from the fetters of the local patronage committees, so that appointments and promotions shall be determined through the civil service commission alone. While ultimately all government officers, whether in Ottawa or in the "outside service" must be brought under the operation of the merit system, certain branches of the government's work call for immediate application of the new plan for the riddance of patronage. It is doubtless highly desirable that not even a junior clerk in a town post office should be manipulated by a local political ring, but it is of much more account that the members of the civil service should come in from the first application of the merit principle. One of these technical services is the Dominion forestry branch, with a large staff of field men responsible for the protection from fire of the enormous areas of forest in the prairie provinces and a section of British Columbia. Since the formation of the forestry branch, the greatest handicap on its usefulness to the people of Canada has been political interference with appointments to the field services, these services including not only fire ranging and inspection, but the important tree nursery work designed to supply Western farmers with shade trees and shelter belts. Such a responsibility as devolves upon the Dominion forestry branch and other technical services ought to be freed from minimum delay from the blight of the patronage business. If there is to be any gradual introduction of the civil service merit plan in the "outside services," the technical departments which suffer most gravely are due for prompt action.

Record Price for Alberta Farm Land

What is probably the record price for farm land in Alberta was obtained a few days ago when the Noble Foundation, of Nobleford, Alberta, sold a portion of its Barons farm for \$90 an acre. Mr. Noble, it will be remembered caused considerable talk all over the continent last year when he harvested from 1,000 acres an average of more than 53 bushels of wheat to the acre. The above price was paid by a local man, who is acquainted with the conditions of the country, and the sale is a good indication of the value of land in Alberta.

Not a She

"What ship is that and where's she bound?" roared the skipper of the Sappho.

"Never mind where we're bound!" roared back the skipper of the craft to windward. "And don't call this ship 'she'! This is the mail boat,"—Detroit Saturday Night.

Bringing East And West Together

Cultivating a Better News Service Between All Points in Canada

While some may doubt the wisdom of government subsidizing of the press, there are probably very few who are prepared to find fault with the grant of a 24-hour leased wire service from Halifax to Victoria, Canada, with its immense distances and its tendency towards provincialism, needed this service and, while perhaps it might have been desirable to have financed the scheme itself and kept free of any suspicion of receiving favors from the government, yet it is a good thing that the service has been established in any case.

It is interesting to note that it was very largely the papers with a leaning towards free trade which were the forefront in petitioning for assistance. The argument that carried weight with the government was that it was impossible—and yet nationally desirable—for the Canadian press to maintain a news service across the barren stretches lying between New Brunswick and Quebec; Ontario and Manitoba; Alberta and the coast. American manufactured news was coming in from New York, St. Paul and Seattle, but the Canadian product was not circulating owing to physical and other disabilities. In other words, the Canadian industry was finding it difficult to compete with the American industry.

We do not hear that any free trade newspaper objected to the formation of a protectionist policy for the handling of Canadian news. True, there has been no barrier erected to the importation of American news, but by their tacit admission that government subsidy was necessary so that the desirable object of building up a Canadian news system might be achieved, the press of the country unquestionably admitted that the basic idea of protection is good.

Apart from this view of the matter, which is merely an aside, we should as manufacturers that the service has been established. It will tend to give the agricultural interests of the west a clearer understanding of what is going on in the east and, vice versa, it will keep the manufacturing interests of the east better informed on western happenings. If the real purpose of the scheme is carried out, we will be reading about the other every day; we will be becoming better acquainted and in the end will realize that the interests of all are bound up together for the common good of the Dominion.—Industrial Canada.

Danger of Anthrax

Animals That Have Died From This Disease Should Be Burned

The disease of anthrax occurs among all species of animals, including herbivorous and carnivorous animals. No animal of any of these classes is capable of resisting anthrax infection providing suitable conditions obtain. The disease is also liable to attack human beings although it does not appear epidemically in man. Many cases have been reported where man has died as a result of contracting anthrax from the skinning of an infected animal or from handling the wool or skins of animals that have died from the disease.

This information is brought out in Bulletin No. 23 of the health of animals branch of the Dominion department of agriculture entitled "Anthrax." The bulletin is written by Dr. Chas. H. Higginson, pathologist, and deals with the subjects of occurrence, methods of infection, soil infection, diagnosis, etc. It is pointed out that the carcass of the animal that has had the disease should be destroyed by fire, care being taken that all discharges and litter about the animal be burned with it, even the matter that it has been wearing. Under no circumstances should the animal be skinned as this is a most dangerous procedure. Neither should it be dragged over the farm. Deep burial is sometimes resorted to, but it is not nearly so satisfactory as burning.

Veterinarians, farmers and others who have reason to suspect the existence of anthrax are compelled, under the animal diseases act, to promptly notify the minister of agriculture, the veterinary director-general, or the nearest veterinary inspector.

What Britain Is Doing to Save Food

The Sacrifices by the People of Britain Have Produced Results

Britain is on rations. Britain eats war bread. The weekly bread allowance per person in England is four pounds. Sale of fresh bread is prohibited. It must be at least 12 hours old. Meat is prohibited in public eating places one day per week. Waste of food is heavily penalized. The people are "honor bound" to observe the regulations of the food controller.

Kennedy Jones, late director of food economy, under whom the voluntary campaign was organized, reports in a message to the food controller, that in four months, the consumption of bread was cut down 20 per cent and of wheat 13.3 per cent. And this despite the shortage of potatoes and other bread substitutes of which there will be plenty in Canada this fall and winter. "Eat less bread" was the slogan in Britain and loyally have the British people done their part.

Belgium to Blame?

One of the conditions on which Germany agrees to evacuate Belgium is that Belgium guarantee not to "menace" and as she did in 1914. So it wasn't Russia or Great Britain that began the war, after all. It was ferocious Belgium which sprang upon innocent, gentle, unprepared Germany.—Victoria Times.

Blinded Canadian Heroes Making Good

Sergt.-Major Middlemiss Writes of the Success of St. Dunstan's Courses in Suitable Occupations

Sergt.-Major Robert Middlemiss of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, through whose blind eyes thousands of Americans caught their first glimpse of the awful realities of war, when he circled the states on a lecture tour in the early spring, has been taking a course in poultry raising at St. Dunstan's school for the blind, where the blinded heroes of all the empire's forces are re-educated for civil life, and will soon be on a little farm of his own.

The majority of the 31 Canadians who have been blinded in the war, the only class of disabled soldier not cared for in Canada by the military hospitals commission, are there with him taking various courses determined by their abilities and interests, and in a letter which he typed himself he tells of their progress. They are all doing well, he declares, and those who have been trained and are now settled at work in various occupations they were taught in the school are very successful.

Mr. Harry Turner, a Canadian newspaper man who was blinded in the war and retained at St. Dunstan's is now working on a Saskatchewan paper, others are masseurs, lawyers, stenographers, dictaphone operators and insurance men.

To Conserve Food Supply

An Appeal to the Women of Canada By W. J. Hanna, Food Controller

Every woman in Canada is required for food service. Our domestic consumption of flour, wheat, beef and bacon must be reduced by 25 per cent. If this is not done by us the armies on the battlefield will be greatly handicapped in their struggle for victory. The most concerted effort on the part of the Canadian people to release storable food for export.

The women of Canada have met every appeal that has been made to them so splendidly, I have confidence they will respond to this latest call upon them.

Germany is trying to starve our Mother Country and your boys at the front.

What are you going to do about it? Ways are before every housewife of the Dominion in which she can help the food situation materially. Some of these are:

1. By signing the Food Service Pledge.
2. By personal saving of bread and flour in her own home.
3. By personal saving of beef and bacon in her own home.
4. By using perishable foods. (Save the garden "rack" which has been produced so abundantly this summer. Preserve, can, dry and store.)
5. By serving her family more fresh fish instead of beef and bacon.
6. By substituting other cereals like cornmeal, buckwheat flour, rice and oatmeal in place of wheat products.

7. By carefully seeing that good food is not thrown into the garbage can. Every year in this country \$50,000,000 worth of good food is wasted by kitchen carelessness.

8. By preaching in her home the good old-fashioned doctrine of the clean plate. Do not let the children waste food at their meals. Do not waste it yourself. Waste in war time is a crime.

9. By wasting aside the foolish notion that carelessness in serving food without waste is "stinginess." It is not. It is common sense and a duty to the country.

10. By organizing with other women in your community to carry out the regulations suggested by the food controller.

Women of Canada, your work is of vital importance, and the kitchen dress has become a uniform in which you may serve the empire and humanity even as your men in the king's uniform. Their service cannot become effective without your help.

Sign the Food Service Pledge. Organize your household for victory.

No Half-Way Houses In Ending the War

Choice of Both Sides in the Contest Is Surrender or Defeat, Says London Times

A London Times editorial headed "Futile peace schemes" contains the following passages: "There is not the slightest intention or the slightest wish on either side of the Atlantic to accept mediation. The nations opposed to Germany know well what they are fighting for. They mean to utterly end the system which forced war on a peace-loving world and which as they clearly perceive would infallibly lead to a renewal of the conflict upon a scale still more awful were it not now torn up by the roots. These roots are still deep in the minds of the militarist classes of central Europe and their deluded dupes. The war must not be proved that England has not beaten Germany. The war, the allies reply with one accord, must prove past all question of doubt that the alliance has beaten Germany. There is no place for a compromise, or the good offices of mediation. The choice to both sides is surrender or defeat. There can be no half-way house."

VESSELS OF STANDARD SIZE

London.—In the house of commons Sir Leo C. Chiossa Money, parliamentary private secretary to the minister of munitions, said that up to October 25, five standard ships of approximately 5,200 tons each had been built but that one of these had been lost. By the end of the year he added, eighteen such ships would have been built.

CANADIANS OCCUPY MANY POSTS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

FITTING EFFECTIVELY IN BRITISH WAR MACHINE

Gallant Sons of Canada Can Be Found in Every Branch of the Imperial Service, Doing Their Bit in Various Capacities, and Lending Great Assistance in Winning the Fight

Remarkable Growth of Munitions Industry

Canada Builds a Hundred Aeroplanes a Month

Amazing figures, to illustrate the growth of the munitions industry in Canada since the war, have been presented to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers by Brig.-Gen. Sir Alexander Bertram.

The shells shipped overseas by Canada, said Gen. Bertram, would build 66 battleships, Quebec bridges, or 666 battleships of 18,000 tons each.

If a ship a day, carrying 3,000 tons, sailed from Canada, it would take 373 days to carry overseas Canada's contribution in munitions. The total would fill 39,637 freight cars, a train that would reach all the way from Montreal to Toronto, and back to Ottawa. The steel used in these munitions would build two transcontinental railways from Halifax to Vancouver. The total value was \$700,000,000, and 400 plants were engaged in the manufacture.

General Bertram declared that it had taken the holocaust of war to enable Canada to find out her possibilities. Among the great undertakings, brought into being in the Dominion through the munitions industry, were two new industries, the refining of copper and spelter. Plots had been organized for the manufacture of all kinds of explosives. The imperial munitions board had given Canadian shipyards contracts for the building of all classes of vessels, so that every yard in the country was busy to capacity. Eight months ago the manufacture of aeroplanes had been undertaken. Today 100 aeroplanes per month were being turned out and the output would shortly be doubled. An electric steel plant to utilize scrap metal has been built, and would soon produce 4,500 tons monthly for the British government.

The following figures were given as regards shell production: 18-pounder shrapnel, 27,931,714; 18-pounder high explosive, 5,300,000; 4.5 high explosive, 878,470; 60-pounder high explosive, 1,097,317; 6-inch high explosive, 2,939,626; 8-inch high explosive, 747,190; 9.2-inch high explosive, 744,179; total 47,519,404; total tons of steel 1,029,860; cartridge cases, 30,655,427; shell forgings, 4,921,037.

After outlining the achievements of Canadian industry, in connection with the various kinds of explosives, General Bertram said that the results presaged a mighty future for the industries in this country. The Dominion would benefit for ages to come.

Linking Up North Country

McArthur's Road to Touch Fort Providence "Somewhere in North"

"All aboard for Fort Providence, Mackenzie River!" How long will it be before that announcement can be heard in the Winnipeg railway depots? J. D. McArthur's Peace River line is definitely reaching out that way. A charter has been secured as far as Hay Lake, on the north side of the Peace and west of Fort Vermilion, and Mr. McArthur seeks an extension to Fort Providence on the Mackenzie river, a place which a few years ago seemed as remote as the feasibility of a railway connection.

Mr. McArthur's line, a branch of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway, is now in operation to Peace River Crossing, and tenders are being called for the erection of a bridge to carry it over that stream. Graders will be at work on the north side of the river preparing a grade for the rails of a road to be built through the settlements already established in that part of the Peace River country. This will be the start of the contemplated road to Fort Providence, which will make accessible rich and varied natural resources—agricultural and pasture lands, timber, minerals and fish.

The steel section of the bridge that is to span the Peace at the Crossing will be 1,700 feet long, with approaches that will add another seven or eight hundred feet to its length. The settlers on both sides of the river are demanding that provision be made for vehicular traffic when the bridge is constructed and representations will be made to both the Alberta and federal governments concerning the matter. It is likely that both governments will be asked to give financial assistance for a vehicular traffic deck. Unless this is done it is felt that it will be many years before a bridge can be built for the use of the general public. The estimated cost of the railway bridge proposed is over \$1,000,000. A special traffic bridge it is felt would be a great aid in the settlement and development of the country.

Britain Wants Canadian Munitions

A correspondent cables from London as follows: The British government is exceedingly anxious to have all the munitions that Canada can make. Changing conditions of warfare, which compel a diversion of a large amount of skilled British labor for shipbuilding, makes the need more imperative than ever. The only difficulty is credit, which must be secured from Canada itself. Statements circulated in Canada saying that England does not require large quantities of Canadian munitions now, owing to greater productivity in England, entirely misrepresents the situation.

The following article, contributed by Rowland Hill from war correspondents' headquarters, France, is issued by the militia department: "Canada's part in the war is not confined by any means to the splendid troops under General Currie, now beleaguering Lens. There are scores of officers and men in various imperial services fitting effectively into the British machine. In scores of places one would never suspect there are Canadian battalions—their numbers are now legion—which in the aggregate easily make up a large force. Smart young Canadians are naval officers in every port that feeds the front, keeping to the traditions of the British navy. Then, too, there are the flying men, in both services, their range perhaps the greatest of all, sometimes eyes of the grand fleet itself, and at other times, in front a majority in many squadrons.

"Today the colonel of Canadian railway troops invited me to accompany him to an exhibition he was giving to French, Belgian and British engineers. He walked along a new main military line built with rails from Canada's government railways. The ties had been cut in a miniature forest, in the prairie, not many miles south, in woods where the Kaiser's Uhlans roamed early in the war. Out in the large yard there was a big steam shovel eating away the side of the hill, filling a truck a minute—the Belgian officer timed the great engine—to go forward where the light railway crews, Canadians there, too, were ballasting new lines. Fritz's airmen spotted it on one day and for weeks afterwards his artillery searched for them, wasting hundreds of rounds of ammunition. The Germans thought it was some new madonstod of destruction. It used to work on a Canadian Pacific grade in Northern Ontario.

"When the Huns broke back along the coast they left various bits of tangled machinery. The Canadian colonel gathered these up, commanded a big railway truck, and built a track-lay in his own blacksmith shop.

"At rail head there is a young Canadian railway transport officer who used to be a train despatcher at a little place on the prairie. The next yard another officer (in Canada he was general manager of a great electric railway company) is quartermaster for railway stores. "The dockmaster at the great port away back was in the stevedoring business on the Pacific coast. Under his command are more transporters and cranes than Vancouver and Victoria combined will ever see for years. In the dock was a tramp ship straight from his home on the Pacific coast.

"A colonel from Nova Scotia with his labor battalion, men from all parts of the Dominion who know the job, had trebled the port for unloading the rails. At another dock I found a colonel, an Ontario member of parliament, handling a brigade of Chinese coolies piling lumber, and even the native interpreter claimed Canadian association—with sawmills on False Creek."

The Conscientious Objector

Reclused Viewpoint of Pacifists Is a Puzzle to Others

It seems to me that the conscientious objectors are suffering from the same mental malady that afflicts the Germans. In one case the patients consider themselves to be so much finer in sensibility and truer to their ideals than their brothers that they can indulge themselves in these feelings at the expense of these same brothers who are thinking more of the good of others than of themselves. When I think of the stupendous egotism of the Germans, I can't get any farther than the puzzled baffled feeling that I had at the beginning of the war. This same puzzled, baffled feeling comes when I try to get the point of view of the conscientious objectors. How can they be sure that they believe in non-resistance when there are so many brave men between them and danger? How can they be satisfied to be one of the difficulties that these brothers of theirs have to contend with? How can they keep on worshipping Bilikun, the foolish "god of things as they ought to be," while their brothers are serving the "God of things as they are?"—Harriet Rashnell in New York Outlook.

Scores Girl Smokers

M. P.'s Suggestion to Prohibit Cigarettes for Girls Under 21

Should girl smokers be controlled? T. O. Jacobsen who has urged in parliament that excessive smoking by girls under 21 should be prohibited, gave his reasons to a representative of the London Daily News.

A smoker himself, and without any sentimental notions on smoking by women, he said he had visited many munition factories, and had been concerned to hear of the number of girls under 18 who were found to have cigarettes in their possession. Doctors had drawn his attention to the matter, pointing out that smoking among young girls was considerably on the increase—the result, no doubt of their larger earnings—and emphasizing the harm from a physical point of view, which must result from over-indulgence.

"When a girl is 21," said Mr. Jacobsen, "she will know when to stop. But these young girls do not realize the harm they are doing to themselves."

A BIG LIBERAL MEETING

In the Gleichen Opera House on

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 8 P.M.

JESSE GOUGE

THE BOW RIVER CANDIDATE

Everybody come and hear the platform of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose policy is, "Let the People Rule and Fair play for the People of Canada".

Ladies Especially Invited.

"GOD SAVE THE KING"



Scientifically prepared.
Pleasing flavor.

Copenhagen

Chewing Tobacco

Is the world's best chew.
It is the most economical chew.

GRAIN GROWERS

Wheat prices are fixed but service is not. The best is assured you when you consign your

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax or Rye

To the Old Reliable Grain Commission Merchants

Jas. Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

Sixty years of satisfied customers. Careful checking of grades. Liberal advances. Prompt adjustments.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

WESTERN OFFICES
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg
Grain Exchange, Calgary
Canada Building, Saskatoon

LONG DISTANCE PHONES
Main 5522
Main 2528
2521

COWAN'S

Filbert Nut Bar

Fresh plump filberts scattered generously throughout the finest and smoothest milk chocolate manufactured.

Sold everywhere. Made in Canada.

Future Provision For Sick Soldiers

Military Medical Attention Assured Men Who Suffer Relapse From War Injuries

The government has made provision so that any man who suffers a relapse of a disability due to army service can receive free treatment from a military medical officer. If his condition requires hospital care he can be re-treated and re-placed on pay and allowances, until he has been put in shape again.

The military hospital commission makes this statement to correct the impression which seems to have gained circulation, that a discharged soldier can go to a medical practitioner as a civilian and receive treatment, or enter a hospital as a civilian and then forward the bill to the government for payment.

The commission will not be accountable for unauthorized accounts for medical service.

Food Profiteer Must Go

There is no hope for the food profiteer. He must be put out of business, be he a colossus or a pygmy. The people who support the war will demand that elimination as a minimum measure of self-protection. And they will get it, because only by granting it to them can the government hope to carry this vast war enterprise through to success.—New York Tribune.

Shipyards of the World

Britain 1145, Colonies 58, and United States 48

An inventory of the world's ship-building facilities just completed by the shipping affairs bureau of the Japanese government shows that there are 850 shipyards, of which 264 are equipped to build steel ships of 1,000 tons or more, while 416 are able to turn out vessels of less than 1,000 tons. They are: Britain 236; British colonies 58; Holland 105; Germany 51; Japan 25; Italy 18; France 25; Austria-Hungary 9; Spain 14; Belgium 7; America 49; Norway 24; Sweden 17; Denmark 9; Russia 17; China 5; other nations 12.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Margarine

It might be well to forbid the coloring of margarine. The coloring adds nothing to its food value, and might easily be made the cover for fraud. It should be forbidden to sell margarine except in waxed paper, on which the name of the product is printed in conspicuous letters. There should be heavy penalties for the violation of these regulations. A cheap and wholesome substitute for butter is needed, and the people want it. But those who wish to continue to buy and use real butter should not be exposed to the danger of having the cheap substitute palmed off upon them as the real thing at Luster prices.—Hamilton Herald.

The Storage of Potatoes

By Lou D. Sweet, Head of Potato Division, U. S. Food Administration

It is of great importance that all the potatoes raised this year should be stored under proper conditions. Even when every precaution is taken the wastage of potatoes during the winter is considerable; under bad conditions of storage it is very great indeed.

In order that the best methods may be adopted by the small growers these who have not had the experience in the storage of potatoes, should know the chief causes of the wastage. These causes are:

(1) Sweating, heating and consequent rot; often due to insufficient ventilation;

(2) Rotting; due to potatoes getting wet at the time of putting them in storage;

(3) Injury from frost;

(4) Decay; owing to disease in the tubers at the time of storage;

(5) Sprouting of tubers in the spring.

It is not possible to prevent altogether losses from these causes, but by using the best methods of storage, it is possible to reduce them very materially.

This may be done by taking care to guard against losses from each of these causes:

(1) Sweating and heating occur if the freshly dug potatoes are piled in too large piles, so that the air cannot circulate between the tubers. The risk of loss from this cause is greatest in the fall, immediately after the tubers have been dug, and it is, therefore, important that potatoes when dug should not be put in unnecessarily large piles, nor kept in all-ventilated room.

(2) Rotting from getting the potatoes wet. If the potatoes at the digging time are allowed to get wet and to go into storage in that condition, rotting is sure to occur. Be careful to have your potatoes dry before storing.

(3) Injury from frost. Potatoes are easily damaged by frost. If they become frozen, their market value is destroyed. Therefore, take every precaution to protect the tubers from frost before and after digging.

(4) Disease. There are several diseases of the potato which destroy the tuber, and if diseased tubers are mixed with the sound ones, the disease spreads rapidly; therefore, it is necessary to sort the potatoes carefully, eliminating all of the disease, the cuts, culls, and dirt before placing them into permanent storage for the winter. All of the cuts, culls, misshapen and diseased tubers should be fed to the poultry and live stock, but should be steamed or boiled before being fed, as in this way you increase the food value, and also destroy the germs of the disease, so that it will not get into the manure and thence into the land.

(5) By proper ventilation of the cellar or storage room, and by holding the temperature at near 35 degrees F. as possible, you can keep the potatoes from sprouting.

Selection of seed. Seed for next year's planting should be selected from hills that produce all nice, true to type potatoes. These should be selected at the digging time, and stored separately in crates or boxes, and by storing them in a well-lighted room where the temperature can be held at from 34 to 40 degrees, with a little ventilation and this seed planted next spring, the grower will make a start toward improving the quality of his potatoes, instead of as in the past, simply planting the culls or runouts.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions. After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Dr. J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c.

The Enemy's Aim

What Germany Means by "Freedom of the Seas"

Real light upon what German minds mean by "the freedom of the seas" comes from an article which Count von Reventlow published last March, but which the German censorship prevented getting out of Germany until recently. A translation which appears in an English paper gives this:

"Of course we do not mean by the phrase that free use of the sea which is the common privilege of all the nations in times of peace, the right to the open highways in international trade. That sort of freedom of the sea we had before the war. What we understand today by this doctrine is that Germany should possess such maritime territories and such naval bases that at the outbreak of the war we should be able, with our navy ready, reasonably to guarantee ourselves the command of the sea. We want such a jumping off place for our navy as would give us a fair chance of dominating the seas and of being free of the seas during the war. The inalienable possession of the Belgian seaboard is therefore a matter of life and death to us. The man is a traitor who would faint-heartedly relinquish this coast to England. Our aim must be not only to keep what our arms have already won on this coast, but sooner or later to extend our seaboard to the south of the Straits of Calais."

It is a pity the pope did not have Count von Reventlow's definition before him when he included in his appeal, a mention of "freedom of the seas" as a desideratum.—From the Ottawa Journal-Press.

Current Interest

"What are you reading?"
"A tale of buried treasure."
"Wasting your time on fiction?"
"No. This is expert advice on how to plant potatoes."—Washington Star.

SUFFERING FROM COLIC

If you shiver in frosty weather, if you have cold hands and feet, if colds are stubborn and frequent, then your blood may be thin and impoverished.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

has been correcting this condition for nearly fifty years. It possesses rare powers for creating natural body-warmth, for charging summer blood with winter richness and strengthening both throat and lungs.

Scott & Borne, Toronto, Ont.

How To Get On With "Tommy"

Forget the "1776 Stuff," a Gunner Advises and When in Difficulty Have Tea

When the American gets to England he is going to have a hard time at first getting along with the Englishmen. They are so different. The Englishman has a way of taking everything for granted. You mustn't talk to an Englishman about the war, or ask him about the victory; he is perfectly sure about the victory; the only thing he doesn't know is how long it is going to take. You mustn't talk to an Englishman about money, either. And you mustn't tell him that baseball is far superior to cricket; his opinion of baseball is just the same as your opinion of cricket, you know!

Don't tell him he is a fool for being governed by a king—the Englishman is a good observer, and he might come back at you and punch some holes in our senate and congress.

Then the American mustn't herald his arrival in England and France as a great event, and say he is going to win the war! And when he is with all this 1776 stuff—the Americans and English are just brothers in arms now.

If an embarrassing situation does arise between an American and an Englishman, an uncomfortable silence, or something of the sort, he added, I'll tell you the thing to do: the American should either offer or accept an invitation to tea. Over a cup of tea the awkward situation vanishes. More pleasant situations and good friendships are built up over a cup of tea than over a cocktail.

Gunner Arthur Guy Emery of the British Army in the New York Times.

Mothers Value This Oil.—Mothers who know how suddenly croup may seize their children and how necessary prompt action is in applying relief, always keep at hand a supply of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, because experience has taught them that there is no better preparation to be had for the treatment of this ailment. And they are wise, for its various uses render it a valuable medicine.

England's Sacrifice

Every page of this war is full of heroic episodes; not a country but has its deeds and its legends of sacrifice. The extent and the sorrow of those sacrifices are shown by the lengthening lists in our English churches and college chapels and before our shrines of those who have given everything that man can give for a noble cause. But who knows of those lists outside England?—London Daily Mail.

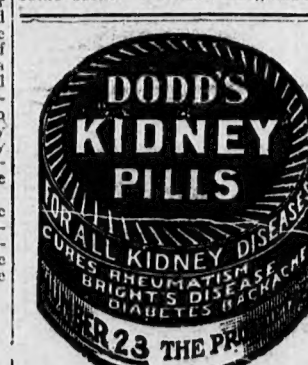
Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Ration Must Last Eleven Days

The Dutch minister of agriculture has decided that the bread ration of 2,800 grammes per head must suffice for eleven days after September 2. When bread tickets were first issued seven days was the period for this ration; later it was extended to nine days, but the increasing scarcity of consumption.

Pie an Economic Index

One of the visible evidences of the high cost of living is the division of the pie. In the good old times it was cut into four quarters, and no customer was offered less than a quarter circle. Now the pie is cut into six, even eight parts, and the hungry citizen gets a mere wedge instead of a full quarter. The thought occurs to the anxious boy: "Will the day of the quarter of a pie ever come back?"—Portland Oregonian.



Joint Action

For Food Control

A Reduction in Consumption of Wheat, Beef and Bacon Is Essential

Joint action to secure essential commodities for export while protecting the general public against exploitation and permitting fair returns to producers is the plan of the British, Canadian and American food controllers.

A reduction of at least 25 per cent, in home consumption of wheat, beef and bacon in the Dominion is essential if sufficient quantities are to be released for export to Great Britain and our European allies. The British government has prohibited the import of bacon, butter, hams, and lard except under license. The British food ministry has established a single government buying agency in the United States for these products, and makes all purchases through this agency, beginning September 3rd. The establishment of this agency insures international action by the British, United States and Canadian food controllers to eliminate the speculation in food due to free individual competition in Britain, France and Italy, which has resulted in the exorbitant prices that have been paid, both there and in America.

Canada must save 12,000,000 bushels of wheat this year.

SATISFIED MOTHERS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else. The satisfaction she derives from their use is wonderful. They are easy to give the baby; their action is prompt and thorough and above all they are absolutely harmless. Concerning them Mrs. Jean Dechaine, Lacordaire, Sask., writes: "I am well satisfied with Baby's Own Tablets. I had no trouble in giving them to my baby and they have promptly cured her of constipation." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Feeding and Housing of Swine

Valuable Pamphlet Issued by the Department of Agriculture

On account of the high value of concentrated foods suitable for swine feeding, it is important that the foods that are used be so combined as to produce the maximum of results. The question of housing also enters largely into the profitable production of pork. To encourage farmers to raise as many hogs as possible, and to make the most money therefrom, the department of agriculture at Ottawa, has issued Pamphlet No. 22 on the "Feeding and Housing of Swine." This pamphlet which may be obtained free at the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, deals also with the questions of breeding and care of the animals at different ages and at different seasons of the year. This pamphlet is prepared by Professor G. E. Day, in charge of the bacon production campaign, Dominion department of agriculture, Mr. E. S. Archibald, Dominion animal husbandman and his assistant, Mr. G. B. Rothwell.

Mr. Archibald, after much experimental work, lays down the principle that an expensive pigery is unnecessary. Brood sows may be kept under most circumstances, even in the winter season, in a single board hog cabin. This pamphlet gives specifications and plans, not only of a large pigery, but of a cheap and portable cabin.

Corns cannot exist when Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to them, because it goes to the root and kills the growth.

Merchants Banish All-Wool Clothes

Trade in U.S. Pledges Itself to Reserve Best Stocks for Army and Navy

Three hundred men, representing the woolen industry of the United States, met in New York and after listening to an address by Charles Eisenman, of the committee on supplies of the council of national defence, pledged their factories and their resources to the whole-hearted support of the government.

Henceforth, if the plans adopted are carried out, the only way in which the citizens of the United States will be able to get all-wool garments will be by joining the army or navy. It was resolved at the meeting to retain all the wool necessary for the armed forces of the United States and to take out the remainder with substitutes for civilian wear.

According to the resolution the woolen dealers will place on the market this year, "in so far as may seem necessary as many lines as our respective equipments will permit of fabrics containing a material percentage of other stocks than virgin wool."

The resolution also voices the determination of the dealers "to discourage the use of wool for purposes other than are essential for the comfort and health of the civilian population."

In this project the government is asked to co-operate with the wool men. The present shortage of wool was also discussed. To relieve this shortage the committee suggested that the government arrange with Great Britain to release for shipment to this country from 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 pounds of the Australian and New Zealand wool, which she has stored up at present, refusing to export it, despite the long overdue orders from American manufacturers.

It is better not to want a thing than it is to get it and wish you hadn't.



EXCELSIOR

INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

A Strong Canadian Company
Surplus Over Three-Quarters Million Dollars
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

"Keep On"

A Life and Death Struggle for All That Freedom Stands For

The prime minister tells the facts plainly, as Englishmen and Englishwomen have ever loved to have them told. He makes no attempt to underestimate the deadly nature of the conflict to which we stand committed. It is a life-and-death struggle for all that the free peoples hold precious and sacred, and that struggle is waged against a mighty foe. The prime minister does not pretend that victory is at hand. We shall win, but to win at all, we must spend without stint our whole united strength. His confidence in the issue is assured, but upon condition that all ranks and all classes remain as true to their common cause as they have proved themselves through these three tremendous years. All we have to do is to "Keep on, keep on." We are fighting for the greatest cause for which men ever fought, for the prize of victory is the freedom of mankind, and the penalty of defeat or of compromise is their permanent subjugation to the yoke of "militarism." Beside a contest to which consequences so immeasurable are attached all lesser things sink into insignificance. The people feel that the old play is played out, and that, after the convulsion beneath which the world is rocking, new problems will arise which we shall face in the new spirit begotten of these days of searching trial. Before we squabble about the division of the loaf, we have first to keep it from the enemy who is snatching at it. The first lesson of the war is unity—unity among ourselves and unity with our allies.—From the London Times.

Every careful and observant mother knows when her child suffers from worms. She also knows that if some remedy be not speedily applied much harm will result to the infant. The best application that can be got is Miller's Worm Powders. They drive worms from the system and set up stimulating and soothing effects, so that the child's progress thereafter is painless and satisfying.

Indians in Northland

Indians in the Northland are more prosperous and healthy than they were years ago. During 1917 the Indian commissioner received several reports from sub-inspectors in the northern wilds. Practically no sickness and no sign of shortage of food was noted. "A year ago special arrangements were made with the Hudson's Bay Co. to feed the Indians to prevent starvation. Fur-bearing animals are more plentiful and the trading posts are paying a better price for skins than they were previously."

It is reported that the bloodhounds will be discarded from "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The next thing we know someone will stand on the edge of the frozen ice and throw keepie dolls at Eliza. Art is not what it used to be.—Lawrence (Kan.) Journal.



Gillette Safety Razor

Merchants Banish All-Wool Clothes
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Minimize The Fire Peril By Using

EDDY'S

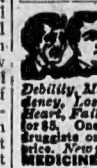
Chemically Self-Extinguishing

"Silent 500s"

The Matches With "No Afterglow"

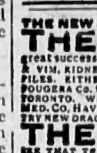
EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.



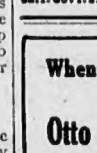
Wood's Phosphorine

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Depression, Loss of Energy, Fatigue of the Brain, Pale Complexion. Price 21 per bottle. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of 50c. No pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Wales)



Therapion

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Used in French Hospitals. Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Migraine, Headache, Stomachic Disorders, Indigestion, Bile, Dropsy, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Blood Poison, Piles, Eczema, Psoriasis, Scabies, Itch, Skin Diseases, etc. Price 21 per bottle. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of 50c. No pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Wales)

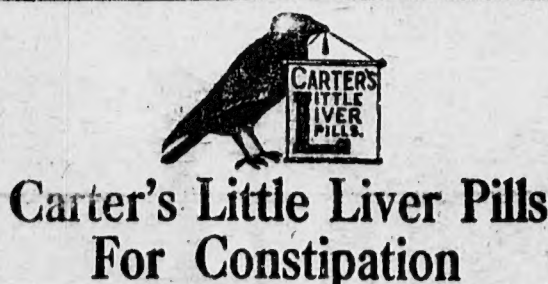


Otto Higel Piano Action

When buying your Piano Insist on having an

Cheer Them All

Do not let anyone refer to the men now enlisting slightly, as one person was heard doing the other day. To every man his life is the most precious gift in the wide world. If some fear the losing of it, more than others that is no crime. The man who goes willingly the minute his class is called, without trying to sneak out of it, is doing all that he is asked to do, and we should honor him for going. It's all very well for a lot of us who are beyond military age to comment upon those who are liable to conscription, but are we sure we should have been any quicker to go if we had been in their places?—Guelph Herald.



Carter's Little Liver Pills

For Constipation

A vegetable remedy that always gives prompt relief in constipation. Banishes that tired feeling altogether and puts you right over-night, stimulates the Liver gently, but quickly restoring it to full and healthy action, and the stomach and bowels to their natural functions. Make it worth living.

Small Pills, Small Dose, Small Price. *Wm. Wood* Genuine. *Wm. Wood* Signature.

ROSY CHEEKS or HEALTHY COLOR indicates Iron in the Blood. Pale or sallow usually show its absence. A condition which will be much helped by

CARTER'S IRON PILLS

UNION BANK OF CANADA

A Savings Account for Your Wife

and a regular allowance generous enough to allow her a margin for saving, would encourage thrift, and give her a feeling of partnership and a keener interest in the financial progress of the family.

CLUNY BRANCH, F. B. STEPHENS, Manager.
STANDARD BRANCH, T. L. FERGUSON, Mgr.

We move anything with two ends

Phone 37



BROWN'S TRANSFER

For Steam Coal, Galt Coal
Bankhead Hard Coal,
and Briquettes.

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils

Do You Want

to sell or

Lease Your Farm

Then See

Henderson & Mallory

We have inquiries right along

Machinery Shed

After buying all the Victory Bonds you can come in and let us help you figure a good machine shed. Machinery has reached such a price you cannot afford to leave it out in the field until next season.

The Crown Lumber Co.

C. B. Hyndman

AGENT,

GLEICHEN, - Phone 11 and 36

Storm Sash

Storm Doors

Pay up your subscription now

Women Who May Vote

On election day, December 17th, a large number of women of Canada will for the first time be afforded the opportunity to mark a ballot. In other words, they will be allowed a voice, equal to any man, in deciding what part Canada is to play in the war. To do so, however, they must have their names on the voters' list.

The names of the following women should appear on the lists:

British subjects, resident in Canada one year and the constituency 30 days; who are either wives, widows, mothers, sisters, daughters of persons, male or female, living or dead, who are or have served in any of the military or naval forces of Canada or Great Britain in the present war, and who have not been dishonorably discharged.

If any name has been omitted from the list, the woman owe it to the relative serving the empire to see that it is placed on the list.

British Canadian Recruiting in U. S.

The many friends of Colonel J. S. Dennis, who was recently given a step in rank as a full colonel in command of the Western Division of the British Canadian Recruiting Mission in the United States, will be interested to learn he has again been promoted to the position of second in command of the Mission.

Through the medium of the Mission some 14,000 recruits have been obtained and it is expected that by the end of the year an additional 5,000 will be recruited.

Lieutenant Colonel F. C. Jamieson, who has been in command of the Chicago Depot under Colonel Dennis, has been promoted to command the Eastern Division of the Mission with headquarters in New York.

A Birthday Party

On Thursday, 29th November, Misses Dolly and Betty Cameron celebrated their second birthday by giving a little party. All seemed to enjoy themselves as not a tear was shed. The following is a list of the little guests and the presents given by them to their little hostesses:

Miss Kathleen Beach, silk stockings.
Master B. H. Corey, morning dresses, mitts and handkerchiefs.
Miss Helen Hardwick, box of handkerchiefs each.
Miss Pat Irvine, gold rings.
Master Jack Lyons, wool gaiters and handkerchiefs.
Master James Lett, balls.
Master Stephen Gregory Rose, "Mother Goose" Book of Rhymes.
Miss Maureen Young, pinafores.

Come to the Annual Ladies' Aid sale on Saturday, Dec. 8th, at 3 p. m., in the home of Mrs. Henderson. You will find plain sewing, fancy articles for Xmas, gifts and home cooking. Tea will be served during the afternoon.

Captain Pearson and Mr. Hatt have agreed to attend a meeting to be held in the Opera House on Sunday afternoon, December 9th, and to talk on the work of the Y. M. C. A. All are welcome.

The CALL agrees to do all of your printing as cheap as you can get it any where in Canada, and show you a proof before printing it.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM
Indian Agent

MISCELLANEOUS

\$50 REWARD—For the return of a seat from a Frankland car. Apply C. Bartsch. 37

FOR SALE—Young cockerles. All this years hatching and prize winning birds, \$2 each. Apply at once while you have a big bunch to choose from to M. Bollinger, Gleichen.

I will have at Gleichen during the winter baled timothy and prairie hay for sale. Further information apply to N. P. Bedard, box 43 Gleichen 38

FOR SALE—A number of cows, heifers, steers and calves. John Glanbeck, Milo, Alta. 384f

FOR SALE—Pure bred Buff Orpington cockerles. \$3.00 each. Best laying strains in Alberta bred into them. L. R. MacDonald, Carlsland Alta. 38

\$425 REWARD—Lost in Gleichen, South African Jackal fur robe, yellow with black strips across, long hair on back of each pelt, lined with blue felt. Apply at Call office. 384tf



Who Builds your Clothes?

This is not an impertinent question if you realize the helpful spirit in which it is asked.

LAILEY-TRIMBLE
MASTER BUILT
CLOTHES

will assure you of always being well-dressed, because they are—

MASTER-BUILT to fit;
MASTER-BUILT to wear;
MASTER-BUILT to hold their lines;
MASTER-BUILT to satisfy you from every standpoint.

Call and see the new models and the handsome fabrics now ready for your inspection.

R. W. White
Merchant Tailor
GLEICHEN, ALTA

T. H. Beach
Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness Store. Office phone 3, residence phone

HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

left ribs left ribs right ribs
499 left ribs left ribs
Horses branded: D right ribs

W. W. WINSPEAR
General Merchant

Agent for Semi-ready tailoring

Namaka, - Alta.

BUY AN IRRIGATED FARM BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and in sure good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures good returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the years that it has been tried having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever in intelligently applied.

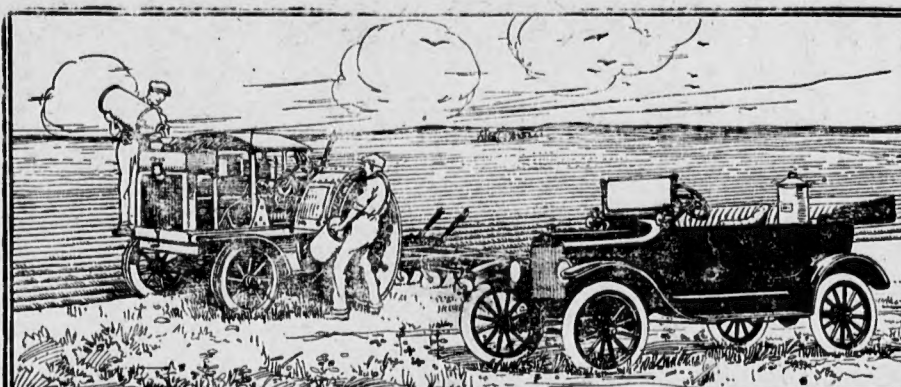
You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices up to \$50 per acre, with 20 years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000 for improvements

(6% interest); no principle after first payment until end of fourth year, reduced interest if settlement conditions are complied

and no water rental for first year. Contract can be paid off before maturity if desired.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. For full particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Canadian Pacific Railway, Dept. of Natural Resources, 928 1st. St. E.
CALGARY, ALBERTA



The Ford is Now Considered a Necessity for Large-Scale Farming

WHETHER you are doing work on a large scale, or a small scale, you endeavor to reduce the delays of your farm machinery to a minimum and save time. A Ford will assist you in doing these two things.

If your tractor runs short of gasoline, the Ford will bring a few cans right to the spot and greatly shorten the delay. Or if you need a repair, or some new plow points, you can "run" the errand to town and back in one-third the time it would take with a horse and rig.

With a Ford you can supervise the work on your ranch much more thoroughly. You can get your mail and supplies oftener, and take more enjoyment out of prairie life. A Ford will do all these things and many more, and at the same time save you money.

The strength and endurance of the Ford has been proved the world over. It is equal to the western roads and the distances.

The Ford is the car for the Western Farmer.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout - \$475
Touring - \$495

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. R. McKIE, Dealer, Gleichen

Pacific Cold Storage Company Raw Land For Sale

DEALER IN

General Live Stock

We will buy your HOGS, dressed or alive, and pay you top Price.

CALL AND SEE US

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

Campbell Floral Co.

Having appointed Geo. W. Evans our agent in Gleichen all orders left with him for

Wreaths Sprays Pillows Stars
Gates Ajar Crosses Crowns etc.

Will go forward by the first train

"We own and offer for sale a fraction containing 102 acres of the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 26, 1 n. 28 Rge. 26 at \$17.00 per acre and the full S. E. 1/4 27-28-29 at \$14.00 per acre. Part cash, balance at 6%. Write or call for full particulars.

Calgary Colonization Co. Ltd.
19 Royal Bank Chambers,
Calgary, Alta.

F. A. McHUGH & SONS

BLIND CREEK, ALTA

Owners of horses branded H2 left thigh, 2H left thigh, 2 left thigh and 7 left shoulder. Cattle branded H2 left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. 101 left hip — left ribs.



GET

Behind the CAUSE
Behind the MEN,
Behind the GUNS,

HEAR



CAPT. H. PEARSON



WHO SAW AND KNOWS



Y.M.C.A. DUG OUT
200 Yards Behind the Firing Line

In the Gleichen Opera House on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 8 P.M.

How the Y.M.C.A. Work Looks to the Soldiers Who Benefit

The following is an extract from the latest letter from the front re Y.M.C.A. re Y.M.C.A. work:

We certainly would miss the old "Y" here. I see little articles in some Canadian papers at times running about the Y.M.C.A., and I do not like it at all. The whole trouble is that some fellows are fond of getting something for nothing, and because they do not get about a dollar's worth of stuff for ten cents they kick. We had brigade sports a short time ago, and the "Y" camp applied all the running shoes and other things to help. At the same place there is a big field, and they have football, baseball mitts, bats and gloves, outdoor bats, all free to the men. Most of the tents in different places have either hot coffee or lemonade, according to the weather. It is always

free, too. I was at a place a short time ago that was quite close to the front line. They had hot coffee all the time for the boys coming out of the trenches, and also cigarettes and biscuits in a box and they told you just to help yourself. Nearly every rest camp, or place where the boys come from the lines, has a Y tent, and you can always get a lot of writing paper there, and tables to write on. I have been in the big tents, too, and have seen concert parties that are real good. Most of these tents have moving picture machines, and a show of some sort every night. I have seen about as many Charlie Chaplin pictures as I have seen at home.

NORMAN PATTERSON.

BELL LARKIN

Insurance.
Farm Lands a Specialty

I have a number of exclusive listings in Range 23, South of Bow River, also North of Gleichen, which are all exceptionally good buys.

LISTINGS WANTED

Gleichen, - - - Alberta

High Cost of Tea

Our readers should bear the following facts in mind when they find tea prices slightly advanced in any of the retail stores:

Lately large quantities of tea arrived at Vancouver. Many importers welcomed the coming of the S. S. Thordis, whose arrival has been eagerly anticipated more especially by some tea importers who had allowed their stocks to become depleted. Several months have elapsed since such a cargo was discharged at Vancouver. This ship brought seven thousand tons of tea, by measurement. The freight rate charged was \$55.00 a ton of forty cubic feet, a rate which gives one an idea of present day tea costs. The earnings of this ship which took 62 days, were \$385,000. On the rate now prevailing her earnings would equal \$700,000. Had the same boat making the same trip brought tea in from Colombo to Vancouver in December 1914, her earnings would amount to \$91,000. These figures go to show the cause, or one of the principal causes, of great advances, not only in tea, but also in many other lines which are similarly affected by freight rates. The writer vouches for the accuracy of these figures. We feel sure that these figures will prove to you that the advances made on tea are only fair and justified by the heavy advances in costs. Let us repeat the laying down costs of a pound of tea. Freight rates, insurance and taxes on tea, based on the Thordis rate of \$55.00 equals 10 cents on the pound. Today's rate is over 17 cents. In December, 1914 it was 2½ cents.

Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R. time table shows the train arrivals at Gleichen are as follows:

Train No. 1—west bound, 3.11 a.m.
" 3—west bound, 3.40 p.m.
" 2—east bound, 3.42 a.m.
" 4—east bound, 5.05 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY GO EAST

Excursion tickets to Eastern Canada. Also principal cities in the United States. On sale daily during the month of December. Final return limit—three months from date of issue.

VANCOUVER VICTORIA OR NEW WESTMINSTER

Tickets on sale December 2nd to 8th, January 6th to 12th, February 3 to 9th. Final return limit April 30th 1918. Travel by "The World's Greatest Highway". Two Trans-Continental Trains—Daily

Tickets and full information from any C. P. R. Agent
R. DAWSON
District Passenger Agent, Calgary, Alta.

DR. A. HOEY

Veterinary-Surgeon and
Dentist

Day and night calls promptly attended

Office Roy Allan's Barn

Phone - - - 40

Electric Shop

and supply store has been opened next to the post office. House or barn wiring in either town or country.

If there should be no one in the store push button at side of door and their will be some one to attend to your wants.

Estimates free. 28
E. Kelly, Prop.

A. T. SPANKIE

M.D., C.M.

Eye, Ear, Nose and
Throat Specialist

OFFICE:—
Suit 121-122 New P. Burns Building
Cor. 8th Ave. and 2nd St. E., Calgary
PHONES:
Office M2848. Residence M2077

Intern and House Surgeon
Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and
Throat Hospital, New York City.

Specialist to Calgary School Board.

Monday—Ad. changes required
by noon at CALL office.

For results advertise in the CALL.

Non-Refracting Lens for Ford Car \$2

These Lens give the maximum amount of light and are still within the requirements of law. Try a pair and you will be well satisfied.

McKAY HARDWARE CO.

QUALITY

SERVICE

Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Ltd.

Storm Sash and
Storm Doors

The Time to Order is NOW

Always on hand a complete stock of building material for Houses, Barns and Shacks.

Fence Posts, Shingles, Building Paper, Windows
Doors, Mouldings, Brick, Plaster, Cement
Lime and the famous Gypso Fibre Wall Board.

V. BASHAW, Local Manager
Phones 69 and 46

AUCTION SALES

Sales conducted anywhere in the Province on reasonable terms.

Over 20 Years Experience

OFFICE

Massey-Harris Agency
GLEICHEN

A. R. TUDHOPE

PHONE 68

Shopping in Toronto

Is really delightful, due to the many beautiful stores, where the best in modern styles and designs are always on exhibition at moderate prices. Many people find that it is possible to save the expense of a trip on their Toronto.

What an Opportunity

to enjoy a visit to the City and make a pleasant holiday out of what would otherwise be a tedious, difficult task. No need to worry about where to stay. The Walker House, Toronto's Famous Hotel, is the perfect Toronto home for ladies. Just a few minutes' walk from the principal stores. We have special facilities for handling your parcels.

THE WALKER HOUSE, TORONTO

Geo. Wright & E. The House of Plenty
M. Carroll, Props. and Reasonable Rates

SAVE THE CALVES

Mightiest swing ever aimed at Abortion, Sterilization, Premature Calving, one or one hundred calves treated in 5 minutes. Use one half of our product, it not only returns the balance and get your money. "Kalf-Saver" sells 25 pounds \$4.00. Send for sample.

McQUEEN'S PRODUCTS

Plant and Head Office, Edmonton, Alberta.
P. O. Box, 321

RAW FURS

OUR ADVICE

Ship to us at once and Reap Benefits of High Prices now prevailing.

Price List and Shipping Tags FREE

Pierce Fur Co. Ltd.

Richard M. Pierce, Manager
King and Alexander, WINNIPEG, Canada
We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT

MONEY ORDERS

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

Intensive Farming

Farmers Must Try to Produce More On Every Acre

What is required of the farmer is more intensive farming. Each acre should produce more this year than it has ever produced before; each cow should produce more milk than ever before. No farmer should kill a calf until it is at least a month old, so that it will be valuable for food and its skin valuable for leather; moreover, more heifer calves should be raised so as to increase the dairies and provide for an increase in milk. The cattle have been killed in nearly all countries at war to an alarming extent, hence there will be a great scarcity of milk products and beef for some years.

Football in Mesopotamia

"In the hottest phases games have been kept up as usual," writes Mr. Edmund Candler from Mesopotamia. "Early in June a football cup was played for at Samarra and produced a very full entry." The temperature in which these games have been played have been as high as 120 degrees in the shade. The more thought of football in such weather makes one perspire. But we may imagine the physical quality of an army which takes cheerfully to football under such conditions.—Westminster Gazette.

Many a man's strong breath is due to his weak backbone.



TWO GREAT WORLD GRAINS

are combined in the perfected ready-cooked cereal—

Grape-Nuts

This appetizing blend of Wheat and Barley is over 98% Food.

**ECONOMICAL
HEALTHFUL
DELIGHTFUL**

W. N. U. 1184

The Third Ypres Fight

German Hopes are Now Going by the Board

One by one all the German hopes and forecasts are going glimmering, and still the awful pounding continues. The legend of Prussian invincibility is not now cherished by the troops who have lost the Passchendaele Ridge or the Vimy Ridge. They know. An army which expected to get to Paris in six weeks finds itself after three years being pounded out of Flanders without hope of victory in the field; it labors under no delusion as to the condition of its foe; it knows that the submarine blockade has not prevented the arrival of British ammunition.

We are seeing the slow but sure decay of one of the great military machines of human history, but the world has not yet fully realized its present condition, just as the Napoleonic legend long took as a European accustomed to Napoleonic victories won by the veterans of the revolution, even when Napoleon was facing veteran troops with ill-trained youths, after his great lieutenants and best soldiers had perished in the victories between Marengo and Moscow. When there was next to nothing left of the army of Northern Virginia but its magnificent reputation, it still seemed invincible to the doubters in the north.

The greatest single service of the British at Ypres is the demonstration they are giving the world of the decline of German morale and German might. We are still under the shadow of our old fears and of our apprehensions, which were just three years ago, two years ago, but now they are childish. At its best the German army failed at the Marne and at Verdun; while it was still strong it lost at the Somme. This year it has lost every considerable engagement in the west and has been unable to attempt any major operation in the east.

Third Ypres in its largest meaning is a demonstration of the rapid decline of German military strength; it is the clear proof that Germany has lost the war; it is the reasonable assurance that the next campaign will bring triumphs not to be measured by yards or by rods. It is one of the decisive battles of the war, just as the series of struggles between the Rapidan and the James in 1864 were the sure forerunners of Confederate collapse. This is what Third "Winners" means. Only the purposefully blind and the congenitally weak-spirited will mistake the fact. "We have them," Britain's soldiers said after the first days of Verdun. In their turn Haig's troops can take up this cry.—New York Tribune.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati man tells how to dry a corn or callus so it lifts off with ease.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone, tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house, it is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

A Little Lower

Fair One—I'm afraid these Louis XV heels are much too high for me. Perhaps you have lower ones—say about Louis X would do, I think.—London Opinion.

Government Farms For Training Stations

Suggestion of Senator Foster Widely Endorsed Throughout the Dominion

The suggestion made in the senate by Senator George G. Foster that the experimental farms throughout the Dominion be used as training stations for returned soldiers who would engage in agricultural work, or who have been farmers before their enlistment and want to return to the work, is not an entirely new idea, for the military hospitals commission has already placed some men for training at the farm at Truro.

This additional service which experimental farms may be able to render in supplying a training school for would-be farmers is endorsed widely, and arrangements have been made for accommodating some returned soldiers at the experimental farm at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and in the neighborhood of the college at Guelph, Ontario.

A committee in the senate will be appointed to consider the proposition further.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

How to Tell

How to tell if you love her well enough to marry her is the problem the horse editor of The Paris Appeal solves for its bachelor readers. Says the H. E.:

"Well, my boy, imagine her on a hot, sticky day bending over a wash-tub, scrubbing your clothes as your mother used to do. Picture her, as you enter, stopping her work and wiping the perspiration from her face with the corner of her apron. If you feel that you would still care to kiss her that she still looks as good to you as she does in her party togs, go right ahead and marry her. She's the girl."—Kansas City Times.



How Many Hun Submarines Lost?

Germany Losing Pirate Ships at Rate of Four a Week

From January to the present date the British navy has destroyed twice as many German submarines as during the whole of 1916. Mr. Lloyd George is authority for the statement. The number destroyed in 1916 is not known, but it is believed to be approximately 75 under-water vessels. Assuming this to be correct, Germany has already lost this year no fewer than 150 U-boats or at the rate of about four a week. If this be so it is no wonder that the loss of steamers through the activities of Hun pirates has been so greatly reduced. At present the loss per week in tonnage is less than one-third of what it was in April last, when the U-boat campaign was at its height.—Vancouver World.

Drives Asthma Before It.—The smoke of vapor from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy gives asthma no chance to linger. It eradicates the cause. Our experience with the relief giving remedy shows how actual and positive is the succor it gives. It is the result of long study and experiment and was not submitted to the public until its maker knew it would do its work well.

Canada Now Handing The Torch to U. S.

Present Conflict Not a War But a Crusade, Says a Canadian

Cessation of the world war at this time would mean the waste of all that nations have given to defeat Germany. Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor, principal of Queen's University, and former chaplain of the 42nd Canadian Highlanders, declared at the final session at Philadelphia of the conference of college and university representatives and the university section of the committee of engineering and education of the advisory commission of the council of national defence.

"Canada is now handing the torch to the United States," said Dr. Taylor, after describing his experiences on the European battlefronts. "The present conflict is no ordinary war, but a crusade, and the United States must give all it has, for we are almost spent."

The speaker deplored the frightful losses among college men, who, he said, "were sent from Canada merely to stop a gap and die obscured, with their technical training of no avail." "But they served their purpose," he added, "for they stopped the first German rush."

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of headache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. S. MASTERS.

Foe Food Crops

The new crops of grain are very small, and Germany can no longer look to the neighboring neutrals for such quantities of food as have been coming from them in the last two years. One cause of revolt in the navy was lack of sufficient food, and this has made strikes at the coal mines. Great unrest and food riots in the coming winter may be expected. There are new reports which show shortage of the metals required for munitions, of rubber, and of cotton for explosives. Almost daily there is additional evidence to support and confirm our government's determination so to control exports that neither food nor materials for war shall go to Germany from this continent, and to use its influence in legitimate ways to prevent transportation of them from countries south of us.—New York Times.

Ramgate Canadian

A private was in the M.O.'s office the other day, very smartly dressed buttons and belt clean as could be, when the following conversation took place:

M. O.—Well, my man, how would you like to be my batman?

Private—Well, sir, it is work that does not appeal to me, sir.

M. O.—No! What did you do in civil life, anyway?

Private—I was a professor in McGill University, sir.—Hospital News.

Should Produce More

Basic of Canada's Prosperity are Her Farm Lands

The Saskatchewan Farmer says: Buying land at from \$10 to \$20 an acre, and doing nothing with it, expecting to make a profit from unearned increment is just as foolish as buying sub-division property that may not be required for building purposes for a quarter of a century.

There are thousands of farm homes in Western Canada that have been improved for the last 20 to 30 years, and now owners would not sell for \$50 or \$60 an acre. For 1915 the crop on many of these farms gave a profit of from \$20 to \$40 an acre, and yet there are millions of acres in Western Canada, virgin prairie, that can be purchased at from \$15 to \$30 an acre. What is the explanation? Simply this, that for a number of years the great part of our advertising has been to induce settlers to come to our cities and towns to establish industries. The basis of all our prosperity—our farm lands—was ignored. Today our farm lands are once more taking their proper place. "Produce more," whether it be more grain, more live stock, more butter, more poultry and eggs can only apply to farm lands.

CHILBLAINS

Easily and Quickly Cured with

EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by

DOUGLAS & CO.

Proprietors

Naperville, Ont.

Wartime Courting Methods

Winning Hearts and Walloping the Kaiser at the Same Time

The school girls in Wichita have renounced candy and ice cream for the duration of the war and have warned their best fellows to bring something besides candy when they come calling. We have been accustomed to laugh at Mr. Barkis, who wooed Miss Clara Peggoty by stealthily leaving oranges, onions, umbrellas and legs of mutton behind the kitchen door as marks of his affection. But there will be no occasion to laugh at the "willin'" young men of Wichita if they choose a similar method of winning hearts and walloping the kaiser at the same time.—Kansas City Star.

To Men Who Live Inactive Lives.

Exercise in the open air is the best tonic for the stomach and system generally; but there are those who are compelled to follow sedentary occupations and the inactivity tends to restrict the healthy action of the digestive organs and sickness follows. Parmedee's Vegetable Pills regulate the stomach and liver and restore healthy action. It is wise to have a packet of the pills always on hand.

Canadian Hospitals for Serbia

Dr. Fred. Burnham, of Winnipeg, has arrived in London from the Balkans, where he has labored as director of Serbian hospitals almost from the beginning of the war.

Dr. Burnham received the order of Saint Sava from the Crown Prince of Serbia, and he is now returning to Canada to appeal for funds to establish Canadian hospitals in Serbia to be equipped and staffed by Canadians.

"Danger Ahead" is the Warning

Which Headache Signals to You

TRUE, an occasional headache may result from conditions that pass away, but "persistent headaches" tell of serious trouble, and demand attention.

Women are more liable to headaches than men. The direct cause may be overwork, worry or mental anxiety, but the real source of trouble is debility of the nerve centres.

The brain is the "central station" of the nervous system, and here is first felt any unusual strain. Headache results, and you are warned of the exhausted condition of the nerve cells.

The first thought is of relief, and too often there is formed the habit of resorting to headache powders or tablets, instead of aiming at the restoration of the nervous system.

Nerve Cells of Brain Cry Aloud for Rich Red Blood

The Food Cure

Mrs. G. Storrington, 18 Catharine street, Kingston, Ont., writes: "I have been suffering for the last five years with nervousness, headaches, so that my eyeballs would fairly split, dizziness, and weakness of the heart, and a generally rundown condition. I doctored for several years with different doctors, but without getting relief. Through reading one of your booklets I thought that possibly I could get benefit from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, so I decided to try it. I got one box, took the pills, and, feeling better, followed it up with more. Now I am feeling much better, am stronger, and able to get around and do my work without difficulty. I would recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to anyone suffering from nervousness and rundown condition."

Fatigue and exertion should be avoided, and you should have exercise in the open air while using this food cure to nourish the starved, depleted nerve cells back to health.

Not only do you cure headache by using this treatment, but you build up the run-down system, and prevent such developments as nervous prostration and paralysis.

50 cents a box, a full treatment of 6 boxes for \$2.75, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint.

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HAVE YOU ECZEMA?

Would you like to end that terrible itching, that burning pain; to heal those horrid sores?

You have tried all sorts of fatty ointments, lotions and powders. Put them aside now and give Nature a chance as represented by Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk is made from herbal essences; is a natural healer. Is not something you have to send to the end of the world for, and pay a heavy price! Every druggist will sell you Zam-Buk and for 60c. only. Just give it a fair trial and incidentally give yourself ease by the quickest route. See name on box:—



Almost

In the getting out of the first number of a new English magazine in Tokyo recently a proofreader discovered that the number 40,000 had been printed 39,000. On inquiring through an interpreter how such an odd mistake could have occurred, the proofreader said: "I can imagine a mistake of 20,000 or 30,000 being made, but how could he get 39,000 instead of 40,000?" The typesetter's reply was: "I had no '4' at the moment so I calculated that 39,000 would be nearer the right amount than any other figure."

NERVOUS AILMENTS

Few people realize that nervous ailments often arise from digestive troubles. The stomach fails, for some reason, to digest food properly. Then the system languishes and the nerves become exhausted in striving to continue their work. Impure blood also causes nerve troubles, but frequently it is in the stomach where the mischief starts. As the nourishment is carried to the nerves by the blood, it will be seen what an important connection exists between the stomach, the nerves and the blood, and how such troubles as nervous headaches, nervous dyspepsia and insomnia may begin.

In such cases relief is easily obtainable by means of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills replenish the blood with the food elements on which the nerves thrive; at the same time they exercise a tonic influence on the digestive organs, enabling the system to derive nourishment from the food taken. By this perfectly natural process nervous ills are steadily dispelled by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you are suffering from nerves, or require a blood-making tonic, give these pills a fair trial, and see how speedily the best of health will be yours.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"So you found out for yourself that it was wrong to 5-hit?"

"Yes," replied the boy with a bruised eye and a swollen lip. "It was wrong for me; but it was all right for the other fellow."—Washington Star.

Practical Food Control

Cutting Down Supply of Meat and Wheat Products in New York Hotels

The hotels and restaurants division of the United States food administration has received a report from New York City that out of 225 members of the Society of Restauranters, 224 have adopted a "meatless Tuesday" and a "wheatless Wednesday."

It was also reported that beginning in October no wheat was used in any French pastries and pies served at the Biltmore, the Manhattan and the Ansonia hotels, as well as a number of other hotels in New York City. Rice, chestnut and potato flours were substituted.

When tea or coffee is served in the rooms in some of the New York hotels, three pieces of sugar are served to one person, and five pieces to two persons. All icing on pastry, it was added, has been eliminated.

One New York City hotel supply company reports that since meatless Tuesday has been inaugurated, its tonnage has dropped twelve thousand to fourteen thousand pounds as compared with the average Tuesday of August. August is regarded as a fair average, although it was less than the heavy months of last fall.

No child should be allowed to suffer an hour from worms when prompt relief can be got in a simple, strong remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Expeller.

What Is Winter Comfort

A Comfortable Temperature Appears to Be a Matter of Habit

Up to a certain point the temperature in which we like to sit is entirely a matter of habit. To a Scotchman, a temperature of 58 degrees is exactly the same as a temperature of 68 is to an American. The public school rooms in Scotland required to be kept at 58 and no higher, for the "comfort and health" of the pupils. But that would mean torture for an American school child, coming from a home where the temperature is often maintained at 80. The Eskimo is obliged to remove all his upper garments as soon as the temperature in his igloo is raised, by the radiation of his whale-oil lamp, as high as 50 degrees. All the continent of Europe, outside of Russia and perhaps one or two other northern countries, sits in perfect comfort in a temperature of 60 degrees. And that our own people do not really need more is proved by the fact that it takes only a single winter abroad to accustom them to European standard, so that they abhor the indoor heat to which they were born.—Boston Transcript.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

He Simply Had to Breathe

I met a gentleman the other day with a disease that I warned him against as feverishly as I knew how. He was not looking very stout and he appeared apprehensive. I asked him what the trouble was.

"I can't get my breath," he replied. "You've simply got to do that." I replied lightly, with the freedom of advice of one upon whom the disease is not preying.

The advice struck him with such force that he had been on the mend ever since and attributes the recovery to the very sensible present treatment so freely given.

"The falling leaves fill me with melancholy thoughts," said the poetic person.

"They used to have that effect on me," said the unpoetic person.

"What changed you?"

"I moved into an apartment and don't have to rake them any more."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

It is almost as easy to find trouble as it is to make excuses.

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CUTICURA HEALS ITCHING BURNING

Rash On This Little Baby
Over Face and Head.
Quite Disfigured.

"When my baby was four months old she had a rash all over her face and head, and was quite disfigured. Her skin was inflamed and sore, and itched and burned and the rash later developed into large red eruptions, making her cross and fretful. The baby would not get any sleep. My husband bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and a cake of Soap and I used two tins of Ointment with two cakes of Soap and she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. A. Down, 1040 Gertrude St., Verdun, Montreal, Que., March 2. Cuticura Soap and Ointment often prevent pimples or other eruptions. For Free Sample Each by Mail add direct post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

THE AMARANTH CLUB

—BY—
J. S. FLETCHER

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"I suppose by forcing her to give it up to me," answered Hilda. "I'm not considering that so much. What I have to do, I'll do for myself, and in my own way. What's more pertinent, Otto, in this—how am I to hand the despatch case to you or your agent?"

"That's settled—in theory," said von Roon. "It's all worked out on paper. It's a Friday night. Ellington will, in the ordinary course of events, be home from the house of commons at midnight. We know his usual habits and practices. He will leave that despatch case in his library. He will go to bed within half an hour of his arrival home. At one o'clock in the morning I shall be at the corner of Harisdale House. You will hand me the case. At two o'clock I shall return it to you. That's all."

"All admirably planned, no doubt," said Hilda. "If it only works out all right as to my getting hold of the thing!"

Von Roon shrugged his shoulders and began opening the letters which lay piled on his desk.

"That's your look out," he said indifferently. "You know what you can do. There's five thousand, you know, for doing it."

Hilda made no comment. She rose and went towards the door.

"This precious document must be very important," she said suddenly.

Von Roon nodded.

"It is," he answered laconically. "It is a good deal more than very important. Well—we shall see each other again before this coup comes off—yes?"

Hilda nodded and went away thinking hard. She was conscious of one important fact in this case of which she made no mention to von Roon. That was that young Mrs. Ellington, simple and innocent as a lamb amongst wolves, had no conception of what really happened to her that night at Barthelmy's house. She had looked upon the little game as a mere frolic, a far away imitation of similarly naughty things at Monte Carlo or Boulogne, and Hilda had done nothing to disturb her thoughts on the matter. But when it came to telling her—that was a vastly different thing.

She went round to Curzon Street that afternoon, still considering her plans and methods. She knew that in spite of everything, Letty, like George, had a certain stubborn will which it might not be very easy to subdue. And she had no desire, now that the affair had reached its critical point, to either frighten, or bully, or openly coerce an acquaintance who might prove both useful and valuable in the future. Letty was a moneyed woman—a much moneyed woman—and Hilda Tressingham had made it a strict rule of life never to quarrel with folk who are in possession of the goods of this world. She must use some tact—a good deal of tact—in dealing with young Mrs. Ellington. Nevertheless, the thing had got to be done, and she might as well set about doing it.

"I saw von Roon this morning," she observed casually as she and Letty were closeted together.

"Yes?" said Letty, apparently not particularly interested.

"He has been on the continent—Homburg—getting some of the fat off him. Of course, he's spent all his ready money."

Letty looked her indifference to the state of von Roon's finances.

"Oh!" she said blankly.

"And he gave me a hint that he

thought it was time we paid up our little debts to him," continued Hilda, eyeing her hostess closely. "Of course, we ought to have paid up before."

Letty seemed slow of comprehension. "Until that night at Barthelmy's she had never gambled in her life with anything but counters, bought at a penny a dozen."

"Oh, that!" she remarked. "Why, what difference would that make to him?"

"A good deal, I should think," replied Hilda calmly. "I know what I lost to him and you lost more. I dropped a couple of hundred."

"Hundred? Hundred what?" exclaimed Letty.

"Pounds—of course. I've paid him this morning. There's the promissory note I gave him at the time," said Hilda, fishing a scrap of paper out of her bag and flinging it on the table. "You'd better get yours back. It's not good to have those sort of things with one's signature attached hanging about in men's hands."

Letty picked up the much crumpled scrap with trembling fingers. Her cheeks had turned very pale, but a bright spot burned in the middle of each.

"Pounds!" she exclaimed. "Pounds! And you lost two hundred? And you say I lost much more?"

"A great deal more," replied Hilda calmly. "You would go at it so—I warned you."

Letty drew herself up.

"I understood we were playing for sixpences," she observed stiffly.

"Sixpences! Nonsense! As if one plays for sixpences or half crowns, either. Von Roon wants five hundred from you."

Letty stared in silence. The bright spots deepened to a full tide of color.

"I shall tell George," she said.

"You'll be a fool if you do," retorted Hilda sharply. "There'll only be an almighty row. Do you want to be known that George Ellington's wife spent a night at the Amaranth and afterwards gambled with men she'd never met before?"

"You took me," said Letty.

"Quite so. To please you. You wanted excitement and pleasure. And you had it, and you ought to pay for it," said Hilda. "I've paid. And in a row and you're rich."

"I have money, but I can't lay my hands on five hundred pounds at a moment's notice," answered Letty stubbornly. "And I'm not going to. I may be innocent, but I know the value of money. And I repeat—we were playing for sixpences."

Hilda turned her head impatiently.

"That was Barthelmy's joke. Sixpences! As if men like those two would play for sixpences!" she said with a sneer.

"If they're that sort of men, you oughtn't to have introduced me to them," said Letty steadily. "Anyway I think I shall tell George. He may be angry, but he'll believe me."

"And you'll have it noised about that you spent that night as you did!" Hilda exclaimed. She was getting angry and restive, for suddenly recognized that her pigeon was not going to be plucked with equanimity, if at all. "Good heavens!—why, Ellington will be disgraced."

"What for?" asked Letty. "Sticking up for his wife?"

Hilda rose.

"Oh, well, there's your signature to the I.O.U.!" she said. "You can't deny it."

"I don't deny it," answered Letty. "But I deny that I owe Mr. von Roon five hundred pounds. People like us who have made our money, don't throw it about. As I say, I'd better tell George all about it and leave him to settle with Mr. von Roon. He'll know exactly what to do."

Hilda felt secretly amazed at this show of surprising resolution. She looked at Letty as if she had never met her before.

"Oh, well, of course," she said, "if it comes to that Mr. von Roon, being a gentleman, will immediately tear up your I.O.U. It is, of course only a debt of honor."

"Which was never incurred," said Letty quietly.

Hilda went away, conscious that she had failed. The truth was that she had failed to comprehend young Mrs. Ellington. Several generations of trading and money-making had gone to the manufacture of Letty. She was not going to hand over five hundred pounds without reason. And she had a greater appreciation of a tradesman's bill than she had of what Mrs. Tressingham called a debt of honor.

"Still, something had to be done, and she must do it quickly. One thing was certain—Letty must not tell her husband of this matter. So in an hour's time, Hilda went back to Harisdale House, and finding Letty still alone, produced another crumpled scrap of paper.

"There is your I.O.U.," she said. "Of course, under the circumstances, Mr. von Roon returns it to you. So that's the end of that."

"Scarcely," said Letty. She, too, produced a slip of paper. "I owe Mr. von Roon—or somebody—five hundred pounds. That's twelve pounds ten. There's a check for it—made payable to bearer. As you had the I.O.U., you'll take this, won't you?"

Hilda gave young Mrs. Ellington a look, and walked out of the room and the house. And yet, she said to herself, she had had all the worst of the reckoning day.

(To Be Continued.)

BOVRIL

Body Building Power independently
proved to be 10 to 20 times the
amount taken.

Avenged Deaths of Two Gallant Airmen

Story of a Great Tragedy in the Air
and the Revenge Meted Out to
the Kaiser's Hirelings

Horatio Bottomley, who recently visited the front line trenches in company with a division commander, relates the following incident, which he says will dwell in his memory so long as life shall last: There suddenly appeared over the German front lines two British aeroplanes, flying fairly low and obviously busy taking photographs. (By the way, I have seen some of those air photos, and the way in which they locate trenches and guns and troops is quite uncanny.) In a moment the enemy anti aircraft guns were on them, rending the air with their reports. But the British boys took no heed. At first the firing was bad—the shells bursting some way from the machines. Then it got better and better, and one's heart almost stopped still as shell after shell burst within a few yards, and sometimes it seemed a few feet, of those gallant airmen. "They must be hit," I said to an officer at my side. "Why don't they separate and rise?" The officer smiled. "You don't know our flying boys," he quietly said, but added: "They certainly are taking risks today—but the weather is favorable and they evidently mean to stick it."

The guns boomed out more fiercely than ever—we counted nearly two hundred shells as they exploded in the air—and now it became apparent to the daring pilots that the enemy had got the range. Performing all sorts of weird and fantastic gyrations, they parted company and rose rapidly to an enormous height—one of the machines disappearing like a bird, into the blue, and the other following.

And now the tragedy. All the guns were turned upon that aeroplane. None of us spoke a word—we scarcely breathed. Then the silence was broken. "God, he's hit!" came from a dozen lips. And, true enough, there ten thousand feet high, was one of the wings floating above us, while the machine began descending at a great rate, turning over and over like some monster porpoise in the air. But, most ghastly sight of all, there shot out the body of either the pilot or the observer, and in a procession of death, it came hurtling through space, after the machine, followed by the falling wing. And so they crashed to earth just in our lines—and two of our gallant aviators had made the great sacrifice that you and I may live. I have told their sorrowing parents of their glorious valor. Proud parents to have borne such sons!

Ah! but the story is not finished. The spectacle of those dear boys speeding to a tragic death was too slurring to the Hun in the opposite trenches. In their glee, about fifty of them came bounding over the parapet, exultant with joy, to witness the crash—hoping to get back before our men had recovered from the shock. But that is not the way of the British army. In a second our machine guns were roaring out an avenging answer—and not one of those grinning devils went back to the lines. "Splendid work," said the general. "Now follow me." We followed, with slow and sad steps—an extemporized funeral procession, it seemed to me, in honor of those young officers. Two hundred yards along the trench we halted.

The general's face was set and stern, and none of us dared to speak. We were at an artillery signalling post. "A brigade salute," said the general, addressing the officer. "Put general, addressing the officer. "Put it over there"—pointing to a wood in which the enemy were known to be in considerable numbers. Then we were told to lie down in various observation niches and to look through the grass in the direction of the wood. "It will be two and a half minutes," said the general. And true to his words, in a hundred and fifty seconds—which seemed an eternity as I waited—the guns belched forth our second answer. Booming, roaring, hissing, rattling—every gun of the brigade was dealing out death and destruction on the enemy; and as I watched the earthquake in front of us I gave a sigh of relief, and felt that the death of those two boys had been avenged. We waited in a deep drouth for the reply—but none came. "This is the enemy beaten in the west. What a contrast with six months ago!"

Germany's Sad Mistake

When Germany can get the point of view of other nations and appreciate their standards, their principles, their sensibilities, their motives—in a word, when Germany can read their souls—then we shall be at liberty to hope that never again will world war be made in Germany. This war has been not only a political blunder of the first magnitude. It has been a psychological blunder of the first magnitude. By studying the psychology of her enemies Germany will find that out and be too shrewd as well as too decent to dream of repeating the exploit.—Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Feedwell came home well pleased with his achievement at the employment agency.

"I engaged two cooks today," he said.

"Why two?" said his wife. "We need only one."

"I know," said Mr. Feedwell, "but one comes tomorrow and the other a week from tomorrow."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

W. N. U. 1184

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

Fell 8,000 Feet and Lives

Canadian Aviator Had a Wonderful
Escape from Death

Lieut. J. H. Firstbrooke of the Royal Flying Corps, has arrived in Toronto from Switzerland after a miraculous escape from death and a wonderful recovery from the serious injuries he received.

He had been on active service in France two months when the battle of the Somme occurred. He was 8,000 feet in the air when he was attacked and shot by an enemy pilot, who was above him. The bullet entered his back, missed the backbone by half an inch, and tore its way around his right lung, smashing his ribs and causing bad wounds.

He remembered nothing further after being shot, as his machine crashed to the ground from a height of 8,000 feet, and inside the German lines. At the end of seven days he awoke in a German camp. For five and a half months he was a prisoner in Germany and after that he was transferred to Murren, Switzerland.

How a Hun Show Was Broken Up

Max Reinhardt, the producer of "The Miracle," has recently been touring Sweden with one of his spectacular shows, and is reported to have been accorded a good reception, especially in Stockholm. But no such success awaited him in Copenhagen.

When the production was announced, Knut Ferlov, a pupil of Bergson, got together some friends, and together they booked a large number of seats in the theatre. They then wrote to the management, saying that if the representation took place they would fill the seats they had taken with sailors from Danish ships torpedoed by the Germans. The threat took full effect, and Reinhardt and his company left Copenhagen without giving a performance.

Military Dignity

"May we have the pleasure of your company this evening, Colonel?"

"Company, madam? I command a regiment."—Boston Transcript.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids.

Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it on your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes.

Murine No Smearing, Just Eye Comfort

Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggists or by mail, 10¢ per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 50¢. For Hook of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago 4

Every time you get your own way you make an enemy.

The Assiniboine Indians

Remnant of the Tribe Now Live Peacefully Near Wolsley

The district around Regina was, in the days before the railway, the territory of the Assiniboine Indians. At one time they were the allies of the Crees and it was under the auspices of that numerous people they first entered the prairie country. The Assiniboines belong to the Sioux people, who in their various wanderings from east to west have succeeded in dominating the tribes with whom they have come in contact. They did not therefore remain long subject to the Crees and in the course of time took to themselves some of the best hunting grounds of their allies, and warned them away in unmistakable terms.

In 1879 a violent epidemic of small pox swept through the Indian lodges and the Crees and Saulteaux, with their limited knowledge of the elements of hygiene died in hundreds. The Assiniboines on the other hand suffered scarcely at all, as they went away out on the plains far from contagion.

There are some members of the Assiniboine tribe still living on a reserve near Wolsley although sadly diminished in numbers. They have become good farmers and stock raisers, and have brought into civilized occupations the same aggressiveness which characterized them in their dealings with their old time tribal associates. Some years ago when horse stealing was common on the plains, Major Bell, who operated the Bonanza farm at Indian Head, had some valuable animals stolen out of his barn. No one had seen them go and there was no trace of them left in the country. The commissioner of the Mounted Police asked Colonel Macdonald of Crooked Lakes, who at that time was Indian Agent for Treaty 7, if he could supply an Indian tracker. The Colonel went down to the Assiniboine reserve and brought up two old hunters. They picked up the trail at the door of Major Bell's stable and loped away on it to the American boundary. They never lost it despite the fact that a herd of cattle crossed it in the Yellow Grass Marsh, and eventually came up with the horse thieves on the banks of the Yellowstone. The horses were recovered and turned over to Major Bell.—Regina Post.

Summary of Stocks on Hand and Prices for September

The total holdings of butter in 332 storage houses reporting show an increase for October 1 over September 1 of 3,354,096 pounds, according to a compilation made by the United States food administration. However, these houses show a loss of 3,064,697 pounds, as compared with the same date in 1916, or about three per cent.

The exports of butter for July and August this year decreased 2,437,555 pounds as compared with the same months in 1916. The exports of cheese, however, increased 3,224,694 pounds in these months.

The average wholesale price of butter for September in the United States was 43.48 cents per pound, while the average retail price was 50 cents. The regulated wholesale price in England was 53.76 cents per pound.

The average wholesale price of cheese in the United States during September was 25.78 cents per pound, and the average retail price 36.1 cents. In England the regulated wholesale price was 38 cents per pound.

He—Poor Brown! He has lost all his money in a wild-cat mining company.

She—Mercy! I didn't know you had to mine for wild cats.—Boston Transcript.

Dairy Produce in U. S.

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How to Fight

Night Air Raids

The Only Way to Prevent Air Raids in Britain

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, addressing a meeting of aviation workers at Hammersmith, said: "The Germans are doing something besides increasing output. They are practicing very hard at flying by night. We all know what that is intended to lead to. Well, the only really effective remedy we have is not on this side, but on the other side. We must try and make their aerodromes impossible within flying distance of this country. We must bomb everything we can bomb from our lines in France. I know you will agree with me that we are not going to succeed if we have a few bomb raids in London. You will agree that, while we consider it the duty of the government to protect the capital of the empire and its citizens, and those great factories that are turning out aeroplanes and munitions of war, it would be foolish to deplete the front of first-rate squadrons in order to give a sense of false security here. Every one knows that, as regards day raids, we must have efficient and up-to-date squadrons. That I am ready to believe, has already been provided for; but as regards night raids, it is no good pretending that the work of keeping them off can be done on this side."

Reducing Expenses

The war has so increased the cost of living, the housewife must make her money go further.

By using Red Rose Tea, which chiefly consists of strong, rich Assam tea, she can keep her tea bills down. The rich Assam strength requires less tea in the pot—and there's only one tea with the rich Red Rose flavor!

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Our papers are cleansed, treated and purified with Refined Paraffine Waxes and Disinfectants. They add to the Freshness, Cleanliness and Purity of your goods. They preserve the Color and Quality of Fresh and Cooked Meats and are Germ-proof, Moisture-proof and Grease-proof. They will not stick to the Meat.



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HAMILTON, CANADA

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER.

A WARNING

Our Customers kindly note that Monday, Dec 10th and following days are

INDIAN WHEAT DAYS

and everybody knows that when the Indian starts in spending his wheat money that the chances of our white friends getting waited on in Ramsay's Store are not promising. We shall do our best, but with the immense rush that will continue all next week, it is advisable for all our customers to do all the buying they can before Saturday evening or shop early in the morning all next week. We have arrangements made for large additions to our staff for the week, and we shall spare no effort to see that our customers get what they want even in our big jam during the day.

That beautiful snow storm has arrived and it is now
Overshoes! Overshoes!

and it finds Ramsay all ready. A Big Stock of Overshoes, 1, 2, 3 and 4 Buckle. From \$1.25 up for Boys, and \$1.75 up for Men.

Felt Shoes for Kiddies from 60c. up.

Felt Shoes for Misses and Women for \$2 up.

Men's Felt in all popular makes.

Felt Slippers to fit any foot and at pleasing prices.

Caps from \$1 up, in celebrated Eastern Brand.

Another shipment of our \$225 Raccoon Coats, same as Calgary \$275 coats. See this new lot. They are beauties.

Xmas. Groceries now leaving our stores in big volume.

Our Raisin Week is indefinitely postponed on account of a tie-up in freight on the American railroads. No goods arriving from California.

J. A. RAMSAY

Gleichen—"The Busy Stores"—Cluny

QUEENSTOWN

The annual meeting of the Farmers Union will take place Friday, Dec 14, in the Pioneer School. The business meeting will start at 4 p.m. and will be followed by a supper, entertainment and dance. President Wood of the U. F. A. has promised to be on hand for a speech and hat itself should be enough to draw a big crowd.

The work of getting money for the new Farmers Hall is progressing fine. Over \$2000 has already been subscribed and when about another thousand is in sight there will be something doing. Messrs. M. Monroe and Lou's Aasgard have both offered the committee two acres free of charge to build the hall on. As Mr. Aasgard's corner appears to be the most suitable and right on the cross reads it will likely be chosen.

Quite a number of grain haulers were stranded in Cluny when navigation ceased on the Bow. From Cluny to Queenstown by the Gleichen bridge is some drive and don't you forget it, especially in a snow storm. The new grade on the hill leading down to the Gleichen bridge appears to give considerable trouble as it is so narrow in places that two rigs cannot pass each other. Steve Williams had a smash up there last week, running his big McLaughlin into the ditch in order to avoid smashing a little old Ford.

The Cluny ferry which has been running this year a little later than usual came to a sudden stop when the snowstorm began the last day of November. Owing to the able manner in which Captain Tom Saunders managed the ferry things have run smoother this fall than

Now is the Time to

PAINT

It does not pay to use poor materials or have a painting job done because of cheapness. The best is none too good.

See

W. C. REAZIN

Paints, Oils and Varnishes

Estimates Furnished

See my Imported

Samples of Wall Paper

before buying elsewhere

Oh, Ye Men of

CLUNY,
OUELLETTEVILLE,
MILO,
LAKE MAUGREGOR,
MAJORVILLE,
QUEENSTOWN,

We are at your service in the former Union Bank Building at Cluny, with a complete stock of Harness and Harness parts, Blankets, Robes, Sweat Pads, Rope and Riding Equipment. Repairing our specialty.

T. H. BEACH, Gleichen and Cluny

Think of Christmas

and You Think of

Gaudaur's Jewelry Store.

Our store has been enlarged so that our customers will be able to move about freely.

Come early and inspect our stock of good things.

We have a fine assortment of .

Diamond Rings,

Ladies Wrist Watches and

La Vallers,

And the best assortment of Prices possible.

Everything for the Boys and Girls

C. J. Gaudaur,

JEWELER,

Gleichen,

Alberta

usual. Let us all hope that this will be the last season we shall have to depend on that antiquated means of conveyance.

Frank Arndt has hauled in all of his 1917 crop and is leaving for parts unknown this week. Frank says he is going to have the time of his life for the next three months. All his old friends wish him good luck.

The letter to which you so fondly look forward, will be written on the famous Red Triangle paper of the Y.M.C.A. more than a million sheets of which are used each day.

Buy your Xmas goods at Gaudaur's.

The ratepayers of the Municipality of Marquis held a well-attended meeting in MacGregor school Saturday, Nov. 24. The discussion re hail insurance, road work, etc., was taken up by those present.

Geo. Hoerle, or old man Hoerle, as he is generally known, one of Queenstown's first settlers has taken unto himself a wife down in old Ontario, where he has been living the last six months.

John Williams and Robt. Burke are going to Oregon this week. Mr. Burke is now the proud father of a bouncing baby girl.

The Queenstown 400 are getting ready to leave for California and other hot places. The rest of us are still hugging the grain trail.

P. Mills has sold section 9-19-20 to the Heather boys at \$45 per acre.

Buy your Xmas goods at Gaudaur's.

That boy of yours or that friend who once had civilized comforts around him, will rest his mud encrusted, weary body, and gain warmth, comfort, relaxation and inspiration in the Y.M.C.A. huts erected on the snow-swept, shell pocked fields of France.

Buy your Xmas goods at Gaudaur's.

Do Your Shopping Early

Special Day for Suits SATURDAY

Leading Brands including Bachelor, McAlpine, Richardson and 20th Century made to measure.

Real Bannockburn Tweed,
Reg. \$40, Saturday \$32.50

Pin Stripe Serges, Blue and Brown,
Regular \$35, Saturday \$28.50

English Worsted,
Saturday \$35.00

Grey Imported Serges,
Regular \$35, Saturday \$27.50

Blue Serges, Guaranteed Color,
Regular \$45, Saturday \$35.00

Our Regular \$20 Suits in Brown,
Grey and Blue, Saturday \$15.00

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Clothiers to Men Who Know.

Calgary,

Olds,

Gleichen

MEN AT THE DIRECTING CENTRE OF BRITAIN'S VAST FIGHTING MACHINE

IN TOUCH WITH WAR OPERATIONS ON ALL FRONTS

The Seven Men Who Compose the British War Cabinet and Under Whose Guidance the War Operations on the Wide Flung Battle Front are Planned and Put Into Effect

Just now, in England, there is a group known as the "seven men who matter"—seven men who are more important to every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom than anybody else.

They are the seven who direct the war.

These seven men who matter are the prime minister, David Lloyd George; the money minister, Andrew Bonar Law; the labor minister, Arthur Henderson; the two empire ministers, Lord Curzon and Lord Milner; and two fighting chiefs, Sir John Jellicoe and Sir William Robertson.

They sit in a plain room, behind a dingy front, in one of the shortest and greyest little streets in England. In a room at No. 10 Downing street, the brain of the British war executive is constantly at work.

There is the war brain of the Russian troops over in Petrograd; there is the war brain of France in Paris; there is the army direction of the mountain fighters of Italy in Rome, the city of the seven hills; but this one war direction brain is respected and spoken of as more important than all.

Lloyd George presides, and he, with Bonar Law, Arthur Henderson, and Lord Curzon and Lord Milner form the war cabinet. The other two who make the seven are Admiral Sir John Jellicoe of the navy and General Sir William Robertson of the army. Admiral Jellicoe is the first sea lord and naval head of the admiralty; General Robertson is the chief of the imperial staff and military head of the army.

The great war brain is well supplied with nerves which link up with the fighting machines all over Europe and across the deserts of Africa and by the borders of the Tigris and the Euphrates, where some of its forces are fighting close by the ancient sites of Babylon and Nineveh.

The seven sit nearly every day in conference; the five sit every day. In both cases they are able to call in men who know various sections of all the various departments connected with fighting on the sea, on the land, or in the air. If the British war cabinet has to consider the striking of a blow in some new theatre of war, the five meet at No. 10 Downing street. Admiral Jellicoe hurries across from the admiralty, in naval uniform and with a cane, and carrying the General Robertson hurries across from the war office. The council is complete.

The prime minister, seated at the head of the table, says: "We want to do so and so in such and such a region."

General Robertson replies that he can spare so many hundreds of thousands of troops to carry out this new phase of the war.

Can they be fed? Instantly, with the ease of a man reaching down a hat from a peg, a profound expert on the rationing of great armies is brought in.

"In how many days can you provide the food for say, a quarter of a million of men at such and such a place, so many hundreds of miles from the big source of food supply?"

Clearly and quickly the answer is given.

Can that number of men be transported to that place by sea? Admiral Jellicoe looks after that. With his fellow experts at his beck and call, he informs the cabinet, with marvelous speed how many transports it will require, how many transport ships there are available, how many of the German submarines have been destroyed in the past, and such and such measures are ready to make the voyage of armies across the water almost as safe as a trip on a penny steamer to Kew Gardens on a summer afternoon.

Are there rifles, ammunition, field grenades, steel rails, tanks, trench mortars, leather, iron, copper, explosives and other engines and instruments of war ready in sufficient quantity for the equipment of such a force? Instantly experts who have spent a lifetime in equipping armies and great numbers in the science of ordnance and heads of vast munition factories are called into council.

Thus the new blow is decided upon and all is got ready in smoothness and silence behind the scenes.

Sometimes decisions made and consultations carried on by the seven are of such profound importance that the enemy would give untold gold to know what goes on in the plain room in Downing street. Sir Douglas Haig and General Nivelle have been seen at 10 Downing street when nearly the whole world thought they were in France.

Sir Douglas Haig can be in the neighborhood of the trenches in the face of the enemy at 6 a.m., and in secret conference with the British war cabinet at 3 p.m., the same afternoon. Not until he has gone back, and has arrived safely at headquarters in France does the government announce in the daily papers that he has been here.

The prime minister has been about a quarter of a century in parliament, and has held one great office after another in British cabinets. Bonar Law is reckoned the most gifted debater in parliament, and is now leader of the house of commons. Lord Curzon has been viceroy of India, ruler of 200,000,000 or 300,000,000 people. Lord Milner was an expert on taxation and inland revenue before he went out to do imperial work which led to the establishment of the Union of South Africa under British rule. Arthur Henderson became labor ad-

vicer to the government under Mr. Asquith, now he is the labor member of the war cabinet.

Admiral Jellicoe commanded the fleet which secured the safe transport of 7,000,000 by sea.

General Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial staff, has risen from the lowest rank in the British army to the high position he now holds.

Hindenburg's Famous Line

Early Attacks by the Allies Forces Germans to Give Ground

Something like 145 square miles of French territory regained; more than 60,000 prisoners taken; from 75,000 to 250,000 killed and stopped; all plans for a German western front offensive have been the result achieved to date in the great Franco-British offensive.

The figures are purely estimates. Neither the allies nor Germany has yet issued casualty lists for this fighting. The front is so irregular that it is difficult to figure out actual acreage wrested from the invader. But the defeat of Hindenburg's plans for the summer's fighting have been achieved beyond all doubt.

The strategy of the famous Hindenburg retreat was to force the British and French to make their much advertised spring offensive over ground chosen by the German commander against positions defensively prepared in advance.

Hindenburg selected the last few days of winter as the time in which to make his retreat, figuring it was too early for the spring offensive to begin, and that the spring thaws would come at a time when movement of pursuing troops would be most difficult. However, in order to hamper pursuit, he laid waste every inch of ground. At least three supplementary defence lines to the Hindenburg line were spread over this ground, released to the French and British. The Germans figured these lines would check all advances and permit withdrawal with a minimum of German losses to the Hindenburg line. Once entrenched along the Hindenburg line, the Germans planned a spring offensive of their own on some other front, confident in the impregnability of this long-prepared line against any Franco-British offensives.

But the French and British pursuit was far more speedy than the Germans had counted upon. Not only did the allies quickly swarm over the first preliminary German defence lines, but they speeded up and started their spring offensive several weeks ahead of time. Moreover, instead of directing the attacks at the pivots to the north and south of which Hindenburg had swung his retreat, the British turned the north point on this Hindenburg line by capture of Fresnoy, Gavrille and Oppy. To the south, the French crumbled it away around Serny and Craonne. It is around these northern and southern points that the fighting is of fiercest intensity today.

The Hindenburg line is supposed to start somewhere about Drocourt, which lies midway between Lens and Douai. A so-called "switch-line" presumably long prepared to connect Drocourt with the old German line around Lens. From Drocourt the Hindenburg line swings through Bois lebert, to Fresnoy, then south to Oppy, through Gavrille, Rouex, Pelvoux, Roiry-Nortre Dame, Remy, Hendeourt, Rincourt and to Queant.

This section of the Hindenburg line has been dubbed the "Wotan line" by the Germans after the Norse supreme god. The Wotan line is protected by the so-called Oppy line—a preliminary defense front between Oppy, Gavrille and Rouex. It has been penetrated at these three points by the British.

From Queant, the Hindenburg line runs through Scaunet, Villers, Heudicourt, Roisel, Vermand, St. Quentin, LeFere Laon, Sissonne, Craonne, across the Aisne and down to a point north of Rheims.

This section, from Queant south, has been called the "Siegfried line" by the Germans after the Wagnerian hero. It has been penetrated at Craonne and near Rheims by the French.

Rally Round the Hoe, Boys! We'll rally round the hoe, boys, and join the ranks of toil, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!" We'll train the crops to grow, boys, as if the soil, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!" Where there is work to do, boys, we'll rather on the spot, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!" To duty we'll be true, boys, and till the vacant lot, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!" Nature, kind master, will aid us in our need. Down with the tater; up with the weed! So we'll rally round the hoe, boys, and train the crops to grow, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!"—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

The New Armada It is a wonderful armada that we are about to create. Some of the ships will be torpedoed and sent to the bottom of course; that is to be expected. But it is fair to believe that when the war is ended there will still survive a fine great fleet that can be profitably employed in the channels of peaceful commerce.—Providence Journal.

The Freedom of the Seas

Fraudulent Phrase Invented by Germans to Cover up Crimes

"We are now," said Sir Edward Carson, speaking of the British and American navies, at the luncheon to the officers of Admiral Sims' squadron, "from this day forward, out together to preserve the real freedom of the seas, and we mean to do it."

Of all the fraudulent phrases invented by Germany to gloat the truth, "the freedom of the seas" was the most audacious. Charged with a militarism which endangered and finally assailed the world, she retorted that England was guilty of "navalism." Charged with a desperate attack on the freedom of the nations she retorted with an appeal for "the freedom of the seas." Critical minds accepted that glittering phrase without asking in what way the freedom of the seas was endangered by England, or wherein lay the menace of "navalism."

What it meant was that England had the largest navy in the world, as Germany had the greatest army. But the German army was built and finally used for the purposes of aggression, while the British navy was purely defensive. Great Britain being an island and without land defenses against invasion by an army she has never been used for purposes of aggression on her neighbors. She is called the mistress of the seas, but she has left the seas of which she is mistress free to all. In time of peace any ship of any nation can traverse all the seas of which Great Britain is called the mistress as freely as any British ship, and transact the same kind of business as her ships. Great Britain has kept the seas open and free.

But Germany has struck at the freedom of the seas. Germany has ruled off deadlines on the seas and warned friends and foes alike that they cross those deadlines on peril of a assassination. She has taken her stand behind a hedge, gun in hand and when peaceful pedestrians passed up that road she has shot them in the back; her object in doing it is to not only travel on that road. Between shots she has called on the world to bear witness to the nobleness of her struggle to maintain the freedom of the road. Freedom from what? The road was free to all before she slipped behind the hedge. Freedom from the police!

The American police have joined the British police. Japanese policemen have arrived as well. That road will be cleared, and it will be kept clear. The assassin will be routed out from behind the hedge and the road will become again what it always was as long as the British patrolled the ocean routes, a peaceful highway where a man with things to sell can take his goods to market without having to carry a gun.—New York Times.

Barbarism Rampant

Hun Frightfulness Viewed by Official of the United States

Still another United States official, his lips unsealed when his country abandoned neutrality, has come back from Europe with stories of German ruthlessness. Frederick C. Penfield, recently United States ambassador to Austria-Hungary, returning through France, visited the region devastated by the Germans in their retreat from the Somme. This is what he says: "We visited Noyon, France, Ham, Courcy, Chauny—in fact, practically every town between the British front on the west and Verdun on the east. Scores of towns and villages isolated and cut off from the world, were razed to the ground. The entire Aisne department seemed destroyed beyond repair. The Germans appeared to have an antipathy to Catholic churches, for battering had reduced all to shapeless piles of debris. The destruction everywhere was complete, outrageous, fiendish. During the day we saw no living native to the land—no cow, sheep or horse; no dog, cat or fowl. We visited many stately chateaux that had been destroyed beyond man's ability to repair. At one place we found the private chapel of a historic family of France whose coffins had been opened by vandals searching for plunder. Everywhere French soldiers told us that it had been only five weeks earlier when the rout of the Germans had become so urgent that they hastened through villages, plundering and burning as they went—but not until all art objects and furniture of value had been despatched beyond the Rhine. Critics of Germany claim that one has but to visit the northern departments of France to learn that the refinement of barbarism is not confined to Germany's program on the seas, for it is expressed in a manner causing repulsion to witness. From every town and village men and women had been driven into Germany like animals by the infuriated and beaten Teutons."

The automobile stopped near a ruined village to repair a tire. A crowd of children gathered to watch. Mr. Penfield goes on:

Two lads were better dressed than the others and wore neat suits of cotton corduroy. I engaged the elder of these brothers in conversation by asking where the garments came from, and he promptly replied: "From the American Clearing House Committee, which has fed and clothed us since the Boches were driven away."

"Have you any relatives?" I enquired. To this the boy answered: "Yes, my poor mother lies sick in that cottage there," pointing to a poor peasant house. "Have you sisters?" I asked, and this was the reply: "Two, aged 19 and 21. Both were outraged by the Germans and carried off by the retreating army. Our poor father, who tried to protect our sisters, was shot dead by the Boches, who said he was disobedient, and his body lies buried there by the roadside."

Barbarities of Turks in Armenia

Wholesale Massacres of Women and Children and Hundreds Tortured to Death

More than one million Armenians have lost their lives since the beginning of the war as a result of the inhuman barbarities practised by the Turks. Henry Morgenthau, former ambassador to Turkey, declared in an address delivered in New York: "Among the methods of extermination employed," Mr. Morgenthau said, "were confiscation of property, forced expropriation of contributions and taxes, pillaging of homes under the guise of searching for arms, beating their victims to death and torturing them beyond imagination, forced conversion to Mohammedanism, deportations, and massacres, partial and wholesale, women, children and old people not being spared."

The commercial and other successes of the Armenians irritated the Turks, who utilized the weapon. The Mohammedans will never treat Christians or Jews as their equals."

Mr. Morgenthau refuted a report that large amounts of money contributed in this country for Armenian relief have remained in the treasuries of the societies raising the funds because of the entrance of the United States into the war closed all avenues of transmission.

"Far from having money remain in the treasuries of these societies," Mr. Morgenthau said, "the treasury is at this moment \$40,000 overdrawn."

The War and Socialism

The war has advanced socialistic doctrines. It has done more than all the movements of peace times to rebuff and control and weaken what the socialists call the capitalistic element.

Nevertheless, the bitterest opponents of the war are the socialistic leaders. They are reconciled that the so-called pro-Germans. Why? There is a possible explanation. The agitation of socialistic doctrines provided many men with professions, with livelihood. Their profit was in an established order in which agitation could be continued endlessly. Their profit was disturbed or threatened where agitation had nothing against which to agitate. The world is moving too fast along their own lines for them to adjust themselves. We find them now our most vociferous reactionaries.—Detroit Journal.

Prussianized Germans

This American Declares the German Must Be Punished Through Its People

C.B. Fye, of Portland, Oregon, wrote the following to the Telegram of that city: "Miserable being said about the president's statement that we are not warring upon the German people but upon the German government."

We do not desire needlessly to offend our neighbors, but today we are all Americans first, and should not and must not, deceive ourselves.

We are prone to think of Germany as the Germany of Kant and Goethe. But it is no longer so. Since the Franco-Prussian war of nearly a half century ago Germany has been so thoroughly Prussianized that today it is the land of Bernhardi and the Kaiser, particularly the Kaiser. Less than a month ago I heard a young German assert, without shame, in fact boastfully, that he ordered to do so by the Kaiser he would shoot his own brother. Apparently there are no William Tells among them.

The outrageous doctrine that might is right along with the idea of Deutschland über alles, is so imbedded in the present generation of Germans that arrogance dominates them, kindness, generosity, and magnanimity are misunderstood and lost upon them. These noble traits are looked upon as weaknesses, and those who practice it towards them as "weaklings."

The chivalrous French and British were shivered at this discovery, but we have seen a hundred examples of it in the treatment of ourselves by Bethmann-Hollweg, who typifies their duplicity and Machiavellianism. Their teaching that "might is right" justifies all else they do. When war broke I had a nephew and two nieces in the country upon which Prussian ruthlessness was first vented—Belgium. Also I have five nephews at the front, one dead, and four fighting and from these I have learned much that never appeared in the papers, and the half has never yet been told.

One nephew was at Suva bay, and put in 26 months in the Dardanelles campaign. He was a chaplain but worked much with the ambulance corps and surgeons, and had an opportunity to compare the German soldier with the Turk and others. I quote literally from one of his letters:

"Compared with the German, the Turk is a gentleman. He never used the white flag to decoy, nor fired upon it; nor upon ambulances or stretcher bearers. But nothing was sacred to the Hun. Prisoners were treated by the Turk as well as circumstances permitted, and he shared his meagre rations with them; so when we took them prisoners, and we recently captured 3,000 of them just east of the Suez canal—our fellows gave them food and water, and treated them to cigarettes. But the German is a liar and a thief by nature, and not to be trusted under oath."

"The English despise the German because he does not 'play fair,' and our boys should be taught the kind of enemy they are about to meet. You cannot punish a government except through its people, and as ravaging wolves, and sneaking co-gars have to be exterminated so that peaceful and useful animals may survive, so must this Prussian beast be conquered to save civilization to the world."

Mankind Will See Things as They Are

Dr. Macallum Tells Royal Society What He Expects After the War

"It is my firm conviction that had the allied nations cultivated the sciences as they must do henceforth, there would have been no war such as this."

This was the dictum of Dr. A.B. Macallum, F.R.C.S., University of Toronto, in his presidential address to "The Old Knowledge and the New," before the Royal Society of Canada.

Mankind today, as a result of this war, has parted with some fondly cherished illusions, he stated. It was a dark and sombre picture that would be thrown on the screen after the war was over.

"It will indeed be a new world and a new age, in which all the shibboleths will be discarded and mankind will see things as they are," he asserted. "Free trade and protection, laissez-faire doctrine, individualism, socialism and all the creeds and counter creeds will be only memories from the past, because the conditions to be will refuse to be solved by doctrinaires and idealists."

"What do they mean by a counter-attack?" "Sounds like a bargain rush. You've been in enough to know what that means."

Battle of World for Freedom

Great Boer Leader Gives Clear Cut Reason Why South Africa Fights For Britain

General Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa, speaking at an Empire day celebration at Steyn, said: "I am a barbarian from the veldt, a Boer who fought for three years against you when you were very wrong indeed."

"However, we have helped to convert you and win you back to the right road of freedom and liberty, and on that road you are now making the biggest struggle of your whole history. I am fighting with you, and not I alone, but thousands of my old companions of the Boer war."

"What has brought these men into the struggle? I do not think it is love of the British Empire. It is that they feel what you all feel—that the greatest, the most precious and most spiritual forces of the human race are at stake."

"Either we are going into the future under the drill sergeant on Prussian lines, or we shall move forward as free men and women. It is not the battle of the British Isles of the world. And when success is achieved I hope we may be all happy to know that we fought for lasting peace for mankind and that for centuries wars will not be heard of again on earth."

General Smuts said he was much amazed on visiting a certain South African camp to find South Africans who could not speak a word of English. It was difficult for them to understand words of command. When these difficulties were considered it was truly wonderful to think of the splendid services these men had rendered to the empire. To him it was a wonderful thing—English, Dutch and South Africans uniting in order to lay on the altar the best they could give for the good cause.

It was a great privilege to live in such times, and to take part in this great struggle for humanity.

The Gray Flour Proposal

Arguments Advanced in Favor of Retaining White Flour

Something like seventy-one percent of the wheat kernel is utilized in the making of white flour. It is strongly urged that a larger share of the kernel should now be utilized for human food by requiring the miller to produce "whole wheat flour" to the exclusion of the present refined white product. The Department of Agriculture is said to be seriously considering methods by which this change can be enforced.

Here is one of those propositions which seem sound at first thought, but which prove very far from sound when carefully examined in the light of all the facts.

If the residual parts of the wheat, known as middlings, shorts and bran, were waste products, there might be little question about the desirability of saving them by grinding them up with what now goes into the flour. The claim of dietetic authorities that the "gray flour" so produced is a more healthful food than the white flour would be demonstrated, support the argument.

But these bran products are not wasted—far from it. They form a considerable share of the cattle and poultry feed of the country. They are transformed into meat and eggs. Thus each kernel of wheat discharges two functions. Nearly three-quarters of it goes for human food directly, while the other quarter produces human food indirectly through the medium of animals.

If these bran stuffs were suddenly and completely taken out of the market as feed for cattle and poultry, it would mean the substitution of other feeds, such as high-priced corn, and the consequent boosting of the cost of producing beef, dressed poultry and eggs.

It is more than doubtful whether anything would be gained economically by increasing the amount of our produce from our wheat, if the increase is gained at the expense of higher prices for other foodstuffs.

Other considerations enter into the problem, such as the fact that gray flour does not keep as well as white, and that this would prove a serious hindrance in storing, shipping and retaining.—Minneapolis Journal.

Mankind Will See Things as They Are

Dr. Macallum Tells Royal Society What He Expects After the War

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"What do they mean by a counter-attack?" "Sounds like a bargain rush. You've been in enough to know what that means."

THE DESTINY OF EUROPE MAY BE SHAPED DURING NEXT SIX MONTHS

A VERY CRITICAL TIME AHEAD FOR THE ALLIES

Before the Coming Winter the War may be Won by a Decisive Battle on the West Front, as, Sooner or Later, the Germans Will Be Brought Definitely to Bay by the Allies

In six months time we shall know the best or the worst.

The best will be that the spring summer and early autumn offensive of the Allies will have fatally crushed Germany and made her complete defeat only a matter of a few weeks; the worst will be that Germany, by averting a heavily punishing battle by systematic retreat, will have deferred the allied hope of victory until a future time not strictly to be defined.

What is eminently true is that the progress which the Allies make before the winter rain and snow limit active warfare will pre-determine the duration of the present conflict.

In six months' time we shall know the results of the submarine campaign, and how far short of his aim of starting its out the enemy has fallen. And when success is achieved I hope we may be all happy to know that we fought for lasting peace for mankind and that for centuries wars will not be heard of again on earth."

General Smuts said he was much amazed on visiting a certain South African camp to find South Africans who could not speak a word of English. It was difficult for them to understand words of command. When these difficulties were considered it was truly wonderful to think of the splendid services these men had rendered to the empire. To him it was a wonderful thing—English, Dutch and South Africans uniting in order to lay on the altar the best they could give for the good cause.

It was a great privilege to live in such times, and to take part in this great struggle for humanity.

By every ounce of energy in her composition Germany will strive to survive the coming spring, summer and autumn. After then the prospect is still dark as ever, for Germany is in the position of a gambler who wastes his entire substance, believing that if he can only last out long enough his luck is bound to turn.

"But let six months pass," argues the enemy, "and who knows what untoward events may occur in the Allied camp; the unexpected is always happening, and who, two years ago, would dare to have prophesied the end of czarism?"

The enemy then, plays for time. He has staked almost everything upon the success of his submarine campaign, and he awaits its fruits. If the campaign is successful, all is well; if the results falsify his hopes, then, should he be still unbeaten on land, he will have yet another opportunity for a further throw of the dice.

On the other hand time is no longer on the side of the Allies in the sense that it was when the Entente powers were mobilizing their resources. Food and finance now must be taken into consideration, and it is clearly to the Allies' advantage that they should achieve their purpose as quickly as possible.

Had the Germans elected to stand on the battered line of the Somme, we could safely have prophesied victory for the Allies by the end of the year, for Haig would have broken their front and routed them, very much the same as General Maudslayi's troops routed the Turks on the Tigris.

The Germans knew what was coming for them, and they quit in time. Refusing battle they have delayed the issue, and there is no telling when and where they will stand to meet the assault of the Franco-British armies, or when and where Hindenburg will use the manoeuvring mass, accumulated from the divisions released by the shortening of his line, and destined to be employed as the last desperate expedient against the Allies.

But, sooner or later, within the next six months, the Germans will be brought definitely to bay, and tested in a battle several times more violent than that which cost them six hundred thousand casualties on the Somme, and compared to which even Verdun itself may look a mere episode.

Some time before this summer this battle will be fought.

Some time before the summer Germany will be able to calculate to a nicety what new accession of food supplies is available to relieve the hunger of her population. Thereafter, as the weeks creep round, the sign manual of Fate will be written in flaming letters of red over the face of Europe.

Everywhere there will be food shortage—the only difference between Germany and the countries of the Allies being one of degree. We shall be watching whether the starvation of Germany is complete, while she, on her part will be watching whether her U-boats have destroyed a sufficient number of ships to bring hunger to our doors.

Civilization holding its breath, will have but one thought: Who will starve first?

On Austria and Turkey the seeds of revolution will have been sown, and about this time, the Kaiser should know whether these allies of his are to be more of a hindrance than a help to him. Bulgaria, which entered the war believing that a victory for the central powers was only a matter of a few months' time, should, by then, have had enough of the fighting and be ready to quit.

If we had the gift of divination and could see six months ahead, what a change in the war would meet our gaze! We should find the German fleet retreating into Belgium, or being steadily bled white on the vanquished Hindenburg line, as they were bled white on their two years' prepared line in Flanders.

We should see the German leaders, viewing, in hopeless fashion, the 1918 winter food prospects, and discontent and rebellion sweeping violently through Austria-Hungary.

It is too sanguine to believe that we will see the end of the war, but it

is reasonable to believe that the end of the war will be in sight.—From Answers, London.

Germany's Hold Upon Russia

Began Two Hundred Years Ago and Has Steadily Increased in Strength

Germany's grip on Russia began two hundred years ago, and has steadily increased in strength until the present time. Even now it has not been wholly shaken off. If the revolution falls of that object then the future relations of Russia and Germany are likely to be those of China and Japan or an elephant and his mahout. It is not to be supposed that two hundred years ago the King of Prussia had any idea of gradually making Russia a colony. Russia at that time was one of the most powerful nations of the world; Prussia was a mere province. But as time went by and the German population multiplied in Russia, leading Germans did undoubtedly shape their policy with the end of making Russia a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water for the Fatherland. In the present generation it has been an outstanding feature of German policy.

Germany has always despised Russia, because Germany has always had her own way with her huge shambling neighbor. A history of the German policy of virtually enslaving Russia is given in the New York Times by Dr. Alexander Kohanowski, special agent of the Russian consulate in Seattle. The first immigration on a large scale of Germans into Russia began in the reign of Catherine II., and continued until the beginning of the war. At that time there were in Russia 3,000,000 Germans who did not speak the Russian language, did not conform to Russian customs, in many cases defied Russian law, and constituted an absolutely indigestible foreign element. The original settlers entered Russia at the invitation of the Empress, who hoped that they would prove a stimulus to their Russian neighbors, and introduce the methods and arts of Western Europe among the Slavs. So anxious was she for the success of the experiment that extraordinary inducements were held out. Each immigrant from Germany was given 200 acres of land and was exempted from any taxation for one hundred years.

By the time it was seen that the experiment had failed there were too many German settlers, and they were too wealthy and long established to be summarily uprooted. Moreover, Germany had grown in the meantime to a powerful state, and would not permit the Russian government to deal in any arbitrary way with German citizens, even if the government had shown a desire to do so.

Catherine had insisted that the German immigrants should settle in widely separated parts of the Russian empire they might have exerted the influence she expected of them. As a matter of fact they camped along the Russian border, formed colonies and built cities. They simply advanced the German frontier into Russian territory. In the early days they used to fortify their towns and villages, and in many cases made them mere robbers' strongholds from which they could harry and oppress the neighboring Russians.

Starting with the natural advantages over their less civilized Russian competitors, and assisted by such other advantages as free farms, freedom from taxation, exemption from military service and the right to freely

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We are prepared now to contract with farmers or others to herd cattle for next season, starting April 15th, 1918. Satisfaction guaranteed.

For further information, prices, Etc., write to

P.O. BOX 85,
Gleichen.

Wm. Barons - P. G. Hutton

1918 Council Elected by Acclamation

Once more Gleichen's town fathers have been elected by acclamation, which goes to show what an agreeable lot of taxpayers we have in this town and how easy it is to get good men with the best interests of the town at heart to devote their time and ability to the building up of the best town in Sunny Alberta. Of course, once in a while our taxpayers, like all human beings, get mad and demand a few scalps when the streets are full of pitch-holes, the sidewalks dangerous to life and limb, a cow eats up their gardens or the water and light is raising when most needed. But when the nomination day arrives such little matters are forgotten and the secretary bolts out on the street and calling the first man he meets tells them it is their turn to be patriotic and in a few moments he has the machinery turned for another year. No election expenses, no votes to buy. Just get into harness and work. Say, wouldn't some of Calgary's thirteen candidates like to run in a peace-loving community such as Gleichen? What a lot of votes they could save in these war times.

Constitutional to our 1918 council comprised of:

Mayor A. R. Tudhope.
Councillors:
T. W. Bates.
C. R. McIntyre.
H. D. McKee.
W. P. Pinder.
R. H. Hogg.
John Finlayson.

These gentlemen are the result of the nominations on Friday last, which necessitates no election.

Mayor Pargulham and Alderman Henderson of this year's council has dropped out and Mayor Tudhope and Alderman Bates take their honored places, otherwise the council will stand the same for next year as it is this.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Buy your Xmas goods at Gaudaur's.

The suffering the Y.M.C.A. will alleviate, the comfort and relief it will bring to men, who are accomplishing the grime and hardest task ever given to men to perform, increases the value of the dollar a thousand times. No person out of khal is too insignificant to help make the colossal task of the Y. M. C. A. successful.

Buy your Xmas goods at Gaudaur's.

C. J. Gaudaur with a party of Calgary sports returned last week from a moose hunt north of Edmonton. They had good luck and got three fine head. Dr. McIntyre was with another party in the same vicinity, but was not successful, although all report a good time.

Buy your Xmas goods at Gaudaur's.

Fall plowing came to a sudden stop on Saturday, December 1, and a blanket of the beautiful cover the farmers' toil, practically assuring the 1918 crop.

Buy your Xmas goods at Gaudaur's.

Geo. E. Matthews, of the firm of Matthews & Kidney, has left for Winnipeg on business.

Buy your Xmas goods at Gaudaur's.

The amalgamated Presbyterian Church of Gleichen holds services as follows: Morning service 10 a.m., evening 7.30, Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10. Mid-week Bible class at 8. You are cordially invited to each and all of these services. Hymn books provided. Minister, Rev. John White, B. A.

Patriot Sale Postponed to

Sat., Dec. 8th
3 p. m. on

Main Street,
Gleichen

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Pure bred Duroc Jersey cows. 1 year from. Registered stock 7 months old. Some fine turkey hens and pullets. Apply Mrs. J. H. Wilson, Gleichen farm or box 166.

WANTED—Good fresh milk cow will pay good price if young and good Mrs. J. Richardson, box 166 or Gleichen farm.

FOR SALE—8x8 nominal home good garage, well, large garden etc., all in good condition, apply to box 6 Call office.

WANTED—100 head of horses to pasture for the winter. Good water, straw piles and some grating. Price \$2.25 per head per month. See Benyar & Barrens, Gleichen. 40

\$50 REWARD—For the return of a seat from a Frankland car. Apply C. Baruch. 37

FOR SALE—Young cockerels. All this years hatching and prize winning birds \$2 each. Apply at once while you have a big bunch to choose from to M. Bollinger, Gleichen.

I will have at Gleichen during the winter: lamb timely and prairie hay for sale. Further information apply to N. P. Belsack, box 43 Gleichen. 38

FOR SALE—A number of cows, heifers, steers and calves. John Gaudaur, Milo, Alta. 39

FOR SALE—Pure bred Buff Orpington cockerels. \$1.00 each. Best quality strains in Alberta bred into these. L. R. MacDonald, Carleton Place, Ont. 41

FOR SALE—Good 100 in Gleichen. South African Jackal fur robe, yellow with black stripes across, long hair on back of each pel. lined with blue felt. Apply at Call office. 39A

Lake View Store, Milo

Hello! Two Big Leaders this Week:

Wool Underwear
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Everything Fresh
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Only 3 Planks

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SAVE THE BOYS



Without a united gun crew and mutual confidence behind the gun it becomes useless in battling to secure the aim and protect Liberty and Democracy.

To Save the Boys at the Front Vote for

H. H. HALLADAY, BOW RIVER CANDIDATE